

High's

The fundamental principles of this business are built upon Truth, Honesty and Liberality

High's

One price to everybody, and that the very lowest compatible with strictly first-class Merchandise.

High's

Every corner of the store is Bargain bright in harmony with the occasion. We invite you to come.

High's

A Merchandise movement universal in scope and altogether unequalled in values—the acme of successful store-keeping.

OPENING SALE OF EARLY FALL NOVELTIES

Thousands of trade trophies achievable only through our commercial capacity to completely command Trade conditions.

Carpets

We are ready with the biggest and best stock of Carpets and Draperies ever brought to Atlanta. Never such an assortment of new and novel things, with prices in reach of everybody.

150 large size reversible Smyrna Rugs—regular price \$4—special for Monday and Tuesday, at only \$2.50 each.

Choice patterns in Axminster Carpets—the sort that generally sell for \$1.50 the yard—for this week only the price will be \$1.10, including the making, laying and lining.

20 rolls best Body Brussels Carpets—regular \$1.25 quality. Just to start the season, we say 98c the yard, and no extra charge for making and laying.

35 rolls extra quality All-wool Ingrain Carpets, sold usually at \$3; our price, including making, laying and lining, only 62½c.

18 pieces Half-wool Ingrain Carpets, choice designs—marked to sell at \$8—our special price, made and laid, 46c yard.

100 pairs Chenille Portieres, full length, with fringe and dade at top and bottom—marked to sell at \$4.25—our special price, for this sale only, \$2.50 a pair.

Black Goods

Everything in the most desirable weaves—All-wool, Silk and Wool, Mohair—get full-est and freest exposition here, and the prices are fully 25 per cent. lower than anywhere else in the south.

42-inch Black Brocade Mohairs—actual value 75c—our special price, only 50c.

48-inch Silk-finished Sicilian Brocades, value up to \$1.75 a yard—we say \$1.

54-inch Plain Brilliantines for Skirts—extra heavy—instead of the usual \$1 price—69c.

54-inch Novelty Boucle Suitings—extra heavy and rough—\$1.50 value, for \$1 a yard.

40-inch All-wool Novelty Jacquard Brocades, actual value 75c, at only 43c.

42-inch High Novelty Brocades—extreme styles—value up to \$1.25—choice for 75c.

46-inch Black Fern Leaf Damask Suiting—only \$1.25, could as well be \$2.

54-inch Rough Diagonal Chevrons—all-wool, usually \$1.25—our price 89c.

52-inch Novelty Boucle Suitings—only 75c a yard.



Ladies' Seal Plush Shoulder Capes—like the cut—handsomely trimmed with passementerie or mink heads and tails, our special price \$8.50

FOR MONDAY.

500 Ladies' all wool chevrot and beaver Double Capes; colors, navy, black, tan and brown, trimmed with braid or coney fur; actual value \$4.50, while they last only \$2.00.

Look at the Prices.

Ladies' seal plush Shoulder Capes, full sweep, silk lined, fur trimmed, actual value \$9.50; our special price—Five Dollars.

Ladies' all wool cloth Capes, kersey, chevrot and beaver; colors, tan, green, navy and black; silk-lined, and instead of the usual \$15 our price is only \$8.50.

Ladies' all wool imported Kersey Jackets, silk-lined, shield front, all new colors, garments worth ordinarily \$13.75—\$8.50 our special price.

Cloaks

Wraps and Suits.

Marvels of taste and elegance. Wonderful what a touch of dashiness and style these tailor-artists can give to a Cape or Coat. It's all in knowing how. Just so with the choosing. Our buyers knew every possibility of the market, as well as every quirk of Fashion. Strictly One Price—No Deviation.

Children's and Misses' Cloaks.

We want your children's trade. We want them to grow up with the belief that there's no place like High's. Then we'll have them for customers after they become women.

A lot of Children's all wool Reeler Jackets, braid-trimmed, large sleeves, value \$2.00, ages up to 12 years from 2, at only 85c.

Children's fine all wool Gretchen Cloaks, trimmed with fancy braid or Persian lamb; ages 1 to 6 years, actual value \$4.00 \$6.00, price—\$4.00.

Misses' fine Irish Frieze, Scotch Chevrot and English Kersey Coats, all imported materials, handsomely finished; ages up to 18; very special at \$5.00.



Special—50 Handsome silk Capes—like the picture—elegantly trimmed with fur, beads and ribbon, a garment fully worth \$12.50 as most houses measure value; our special "opening price" only \$7.50.

Compare the Qualities.

Ladies' imported Boucle and Frieze Box Coats in two-toned and novelty mixtures, silk-lined, shield and empire styles, actual value \$22.50; our special price Fifteen Dollars.

Ladies' fine English Serge Suits, made by men tailors, navy blue and black, 2-button Shield Coat and 7-gored Skirt; our special price Ten Dollars.

Silks

The silk supremacy of the south has had High's for its center these many years. None the less so today. Our leadership is more pronounced this season than ever before.

SPECIAL—6 pieces 22-inch crystal Moire Mirror Silks—pink, pearl and lavender shades; the quality usually sold at \$1.75; our special price—\$1.00 a yard.

60 pieces fancy Pompadour Novelty Silks, specially suitable for waists; vine and floral designs on black, blue, canary, ivory, brown and amethyst backgrounds; regular value \$1.25; our special price—Sixty-nine Cents.

30 pieces 22-inch Taffeta Plaids, high colors; correct thing for waists, skirt lining and petticoats. They're worth easily \$1.25. Only—Fifty-nine Cents.

Black Silks.

24-inch Black Satin Damasse and Gros Grain Brocades; value \$2.50—At \$1.50 a yard.

22-inch Satin Duchesse Brocades; very handsome; value up to \$1.25 yard. At Seventy-five Cents.

25-inch figured and brocaded Taffeta Silks, easily worth \$1.00—Only Fifty Cents.

Basement Bargains

ALABASTER VASES—9 inches high, worth 25c; Monday 5c Each.

FRUIT KNIVES—China handles, worth 25c; Special at 5c Each.

Your choice Monday of 3,000 Glass Vases, worth up to 25c; something like 25 different kinds, Trilby included, Three for 25c.

Tin Coffee and Tea Canisters, worth 25c, at 10c Each.

German Sink Brushes, worth 5c, at 3c Each.

Clothes Pins 1c Dozen.

40 feet Clothes Lines 5c Each.

50c Shoe Brushes 29c Each.

Wood Fiber Wash Basins, worth 25c, at 10c Each.

Decorated Bowls and Pitchers, worth \$1.50, at 89c Set.

Gold band Carlsbad China, Cups and Saucers, worth \$1.75 dozen; Monday at 50c Set.

Stratena, the strongest known Cement for mending china, glass, wood, metal and leather, worth 25c. Special here at 10c.

Nickel plate Cuspadores, worth 39c; at 19c Each.

Japanese Crumb Trays and Brushes, a real 75c value for 25c Each.

Several dozen Vinegar Cruets, worth 25c, to close the lot 9c Each.

Bohemian Glass Water Sets, large pitcher and tray, six tumblers to match, a bargain at \$1.39, for Monday 83c Set.

Genuine Cut Glass Syrup Pitchers, silver plated tops, worth \$2.50, all next week at 98c Each.

Cut Glass Mustards, worth 75c, at 39c Each.

Genuine Cut Glass Salts and Peppers, the same that we have sold at 25c; from 9 to 12 o'clock Monday 15c Each.

75 Decorated Vase Lamps, shades to match, a \$1.75 value. Special here at 98c Each.

500 Sample Lamps at Special Prices.

AGATE IRON WARE. The best that is made at a saving of 40%.

Cut Glass Vases. 250 Genuine Cut Glass Vases on sale Monday at a fraction of their real value. This line has been used as samples by one of the largest Importers in America and as their season is over they sold them to us at 25c on the dollar. Here is a chance for you, if you admire Pretty Vases.

Sterling Silverware. A full and complete line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, and many novelties. Every piece we guarantee 925-1000 fine.

For Monday—50 Bon-Bon or Sugar Shells, selling all over Atlanta at not less than \$1.50; Special 98c Each.

Dinner Sets. We can show 135 different Dinner Sets and can please anyone in shape and decorations; the most important point for you is that our prices are well known to be 35% lower than any house in Georgia.

100 Piece English Decorated Porcelain Sets, worth \$9.75, Monday at \$5.98.

FORREST HIGH.

Special Monday,

3 cases full width dark Percales and figured Bedford Cordes for fall dresses and wrappers; regular price 10c a yard, limit of 12 yards to a customer.

At 5c Yard.

Monday

9 to 10 a. m. only, best 36-inch Fruit of the Loom Domestic

At 5c.

For Men—Special

50 dozen excellent quality Night Robes, fronts trimmed with fancy braid, body of good muslin; also 30 dozen Dress Shirts with colored figured percale fronts, each

39 Cents

Monday Only,

42-inch all wool navy blue Storm Serge, actual value, 75c; just for a leader tomorrow,

36c yard.

Monday—For Men

High's celebrated \$1.00 Laundered White Shirts; best value in America; 2100 linen bosom; linen collar and cuff bands, fully reinforced; just for a flyer,

75 Cents.

Monday

3 to 4 p. m. only, good quality Outing Flannels, choice patterns, 2½c yd.

Hosiery

1 case Ladies' Hermsdorf black Hose, German make, double soles, heels and toes, Monday only as a trade winner, 4 pairs for 75c.

125 dozen Men's extra quality Sea-Island Cotton Half Hose, black tops with white feet, or all black, 25c, or 6 pairs for \$1.35.

Another hundred dozen of those "Lisses" and Boys' "Stout School Hose," double knees and feet, all sizes, actual value 20c, at only 12 1-2c.

125 dozen Ladies' extra fine Sea-Island Cotton Hose, double thread, and very elastic, usually 3 pairs for a dollar, Monday 25c, or 6 pairs for \$1.35.

Genuine "Shaw-knit" Socks, for Men who appreciate the absence of dye, seams and bunching, perfect fitting, "ever-lasting" (P), 15c, or 7 pairs for \$1.

Millinery

We are going out of the Millinery business and in order to make a quick clearance of balance of stock on hand, the prices have been cut to about one-third actual cost.

A lot of Ladies' Black Straw Braid, good shapes, values up to 50c, all at eight cents.

One lot about 200 Felt Shapes, very choice styles, values up to \$1.25, nineteen cents.

A lot of fine Milan and Chip Straw Shapes, dark colors, worth up to \$1.50, twenty-one cents.

One lot navy blue and black French Felt Shapes, were \$1.50 to \$3, forty-three cents.

Balance of the Ornaments, Flowers and Feathers at exactly one-third actual cost.



54-inch All-wool Ladies' Cloth, full range of new colors, 75c sort, only 39c.

38-inch Fancy Mixed Scotch Chevrots, very choice goods, value 65c, at only 39c.

44-inch All-wool Fancy Chevrots, combination colors, worth 75c, at only 49c.

50-inch Extra Quality All-wool Storm Serge, brown, navy and green, at 49c.

54-inch All-wool Novelty Boucle Suitings, tufted effects, \$1 sort, 69c.

54-inch All-wool Granite Suitings, new fall shades, value \$1.25, at only 89c.

Dress Goods

The latest whiffs of style are here—every chic Parisian conceit, every worthy novelty. Exquisite color combinations—triumphs of the world's best productions—and the prices are by no means the least attractive feature.



54-inch All-wool Tailor Suitings, all new colors, worth \$1, at only 69c.

42-inch Novelty Basket Boucle Suiting, warranted absolutely all-wool, tufts of black on purple, green, brown and red grounds, made to sell at \$1.25; our price—89c.

Imported Pattern Suits.

One Dress of a kind; the very latest European Novelty; our own direct purchase; impossible to match them elsewhere; the prices, which are not high, range from \$7.50 to \$65.00.

Blankets

Everything from Blankets with pedigrees down to the lowest prices (good quality) that's made.

Genuine California Blankets—made under the shadow of the giant Redwoods—including the "St. Mary's" and "Golden Wedding" brands, \$7 and \$8 sorts, \$5.00 a Pair.

11-quarter fine white Wool Blankets, heavy and warm, instead of the customary \$4, our price is Only \$2.85 a Pair.

10-quarter white Wool Blankets, regular value \$3.50, our special cut price for this sale Only \$2.25 a Pair.

11-quarter extra heavy gray Blankets, a quality seldom seen under \$2.50 a pair, they will go At \$1.50 a Pair.

FANCY FLANNELS.

50 pieces all wool fancy striped Sacking Flannel, worth double, Monday—25c.

Down They Go.

50 pieces all linen Checked Crash, quality usually sold at 10c. Monday, while it lasts, 5c yard.

100 dozen extra quality all linen fringed Huck Towels, such as you usually pay 17½c for; these are 12½c.

Fine Satin Damask Towels, knotted fringe, fancy borders, size 24x45 inches, 40c sort, reduced to 25c.

Bed Spreads.

Monday only—200 good quality white Crochet Quilts, cheap at 75c, limit of two to a customer; only 49c.

FASHION'S FANCIES

FOR THE FAIR.

Ladies' 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, street and evening shades, plain and brode backs, as good as you generally get for \$1.50, Only \$1.00.

High's 4-button fine Kid Gloves, tan, black, ox-blood and evening shades, pique and brode backs. We are willing to have you compare them with anybody's \$2.00 Glove, Only \$1.50.

200 dozen Men's and Ladies' pure Linen hemstitched and embroidered Handkerchiefs, value up to 25c, Monday 10c.

SEE THE SHOW WINDOWS.

They contain marvels of style and elegance in winter wearables, and the prices, which are plainly marked, make them doubly attractive.

SEE THE SHOW WINDOWS.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

Furnishes quick and satisfactory service to thousands of Ladies in the towns, villages and hamlets of Georgia and adjoining states. They have learned that there is ONE STORE IN THE SOUTH where their "Mail Orders" are filled as promptly and economically as if they were here to make personal selections.

Write for samples and information.

J. M. High & Co

Shoes.

We combine High qualities and low prices in Ladies' and Children's Shoes. Have you tried our—

Ladies' bright dongola button Boots? They are made with kid or cloth tops, razor and opera toes, medium heel, and equal most \$2 Shoes; our price is \$1.49.

Children's dongola spring heel School Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, at only 50c.

Misses' dongola spring heel button Shoes, patent tips, very dressy, 98c.

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A full and complete line of Silverware, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, and many novelties. Every piece we guarantee 925-1000 fine.

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FORREST HIGH.



WHEELMEN

The bicycle track is now a sure thing and it will be a business. Work will be commenced on it in a short time and it will be completed in time for the League of American Wheelmen meet, which takes place here in December.

All wheelmen and dealers are well pleased with the idea of having a good track and all have entered into the movement with great interest. Members' tickets which will entitle the holder to use the track at any time for one year will be sold for \$5. In this way the track will be kept in good repair and the expenses incurred in the building of it paid.

The track will be an eight-lap track, and will be built of wood. It will be erected in the heart of the city, and will be one of the largest of the old exhibition buildings. The track is to be an indoor track on account of the fact that the weather is so variable in this section of the country in winter time. A grand stand with a seating capacity of 10,000 persons will be erected in front of the track.

It is expected that the track will bring a large number of wheelmen to the city and in other ways increase bicycle riding in the city. The track will be used by the northern riders to train on in the winter. The climate here is so much milder than in the north that northern riders will come here for training purposes.

The track will in many ways help the city. It will induce the riders here to try their speed and some fine racers will be turned out. They will carry a number of fast men in the city and they will be increased. The racing element is well pleased with the idea of having a track and will work with it. It is already enough money has been obtained with which to begin work on the track.

The League of American Wheelmen is on a boom in Atlanta. All the prominent wheelmen are becoming interested in the league. They are all anxious to have a number of applications on hand. Up to two months ago very little was heard of the league of American wheelmen in this part of the country. Now they are all anxious to have a number of applications for membership are sent in every day.

All our wheelmen want good roads and all are anxious to have them. The league of American wheelmen is to secure good roads they have set to work to help it out as much as possible.

The two railroad crossings in the center of the city have been talked about a good deal of late. It is the highest honor which is anxious to have them repaired. At present these crossings are in such bad shape that it is impossible for wheelmen to ride over them. They are in such bad shape that it is impossible for wheelmen to ride over them. They are in such bad shape that it is impossible for wheelmen to ride over them.

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SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. MORRIS.

The Right Words at the Right Time.

So much surplus of political agitation; so much of partisan demagoguery; so much sentiment and so little sense prevails in all political contests, especially national, that the following timely words from The Philadelphia Telegraph are peculiarly suggestive. Every good citizen should carefully study the political situation, but every good citizen should be patriotic enough to have an abiding faith in the stability of our government and do his duty best by using his hands and his brain in industrial development of his business, his section and his country. Idle drones and practical politicians may work with their mouths, but the practical citizen has other and more patriotic work to perform. He should have the right words at the right time.

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In Black and White.

There is sound business sense in this declaration, which is good enough, and pertinent enough, and timely enough to copy from The Trade Magazine. In every commercial transaction involving any sum of money, the parties should always be sure to have a definite understanding between the parties, and if possible, that understanding should be in black and white. He who borrows even should insist on giving a note therefore, and the lender ought not to refuse it. As far as possible payments should be made in bank checks, and receipts invariably given and required. In extending credit it is essentially necessary that a day of settlement should be fixed, and that the debtor, as well as the creditor, should understand that the designated day is to be a day of settlement. No one should enter the employ of another, nor should any one undertake a contract, without a definite understanding of the terms of the contract.

In business it does not do to take things for granted. People are very likely to be deceived by the smoothness of a verbal agreement, and any man's memory is treacherous at times. If men would only insist upon understanding the contracts before they enter into them, they would be no necessity for appealing to the law for an interpretation. No one knows how much trouble, loss, and disappointment business people strictly adhered to the rule of undertaking no obligation without first arriving at a definite conclusion as to the exact limits of that obligation.

Artificial Cotton. Artificial cotton, says a Paris journal, resembles the natural product in this, that both are formed of cellulose nearly pure; and as nature has prepared cotton by means of the elements of the air and soil, forming the cellulose in the fibers by means of secret forces, and offering it in the state of wool to be transformed into what is called cotton, the chemist in his laboratory takes the natural cellulose of the tree and separates it from the substances with which it is combined, transforming it into threads by means of suitable appliances. For this purpose fire wool is employed, this being submitted to a series of mechanical and chemical operations, which are so conducted that the material when manufactured resembles ordinary cotton, though having a slight defect which can be easily corrected, that is, it is a little less solid than natural cotton.

On the other hand, however, the new substance is worked and woven easily, it can be dyed as readily as natural cotton and it is not so liable to rot. It is a little less solid than natural cotton, but it is a little less solid than natural cotton, but it is a little less solid than natural cotton.

The World's Supply of Camphor. Scientists are already wondering where the world will get its future supply of camphor, says The Druggist. Large quantities of the drug are consumed in the manufacture of explosives, and in the preparation of a substitute for tortoise shell, ivory and horn. This has increased the demand and raised the price.

Several methods have been proposed by which camphor might be obtained, but none of them are very promising. One method is to extract camphor from the bark of the camphor tree, but this is a very slow process. Another method is to synthesize camphor from other chemicals, but this is also a very slow process.

Seed Planter and Cultivator. V. V. Hill and M. Holman, Norwood, Ga., have invented a seed planter and cultivator. The device consists of a hopper for seed, a row of tubes arranged in a vertical plane, secured at their back ends to the rear bearing and at their front ends to the steering post. The tubes are arranged in a row, and each tube has a small opening at its front end. The seed is dropped into the tubes, and as the tubes revolve, the seed is dropped into the ground. The device is also provided with a cultivator, which is used to break up the soil around the seed.

From Scientific American. The French industry of making milk is a very old one, and it is one of the most important industries of the country. The milk is produced in the mountains, and it is then transported to the cities. The milk is then processed into various products, such as butter, cheese, and cream. The industry is very important to the French economy, and it is one of the most successful industries of the country.

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seemed somewhat primitive at first sight, but the expense account of the establishment was a minimum, and when the cost of burro train and the railway freight, and the profits of several middlemen were taken into account, the miners were probably ahead in the long run.

Bananas. Some scientists say that the banana is a perfect food, and will support life for an indefinite time. The people of the United States appear to have found out its merits. An enormous industry is reported in the importations, reaching last year an aggregate of 17,427,846 bunches.

Uniform Cotton Bales. From The New Orleans Picayune. For the last year, or even longer, there has been an effort on foot in Texas and in other cotton bearing states to secure a uniform bale of cotton. The advantages of having all the cotton of the south pressed into uniform sized bales are many, and railroad people have long sought to bring some kind of influence to bear which would secure the desired result. But on account of a large percentage of the press owners being paid to more or less expense in changing their presses, no great headway has been made up to the beginning of last season. But since last season there has been a great deal of mission work done in this direction, and the outlook now is very favorable for the next season's bales proving of a more uniform size.

Electric Newspaper Marvel. Word comes from St. Louis that a genius, Joseph J. Reifgraber, has invented and patented an apparatus by which typographical errors can be simultaneously corrected electrically in as many newspaper offices as are connected with the transmitting wire. The device is apparently a combined typewriter and correcting machine, by which the operator does not only print the respective characters represented by the various keys, but produces a strip of paper which has been corrected. Every key depressed. This perforated strip is inserted in an electrical transmitter, and through identical machines at other and distant points the corrected strip is reproduced. This perforated strip is inserted into another little instrument attached to the typewriter, and the corrected strip is automatically corrected. The same and set up the matter in type. Any number of similar instruments may be connected with the same wires, at various cities and towns and all will do the same work at the same time.

Interesting Patents. The following is a list of interesting patents granted for the week just passed, and is specially furnished the scientific and industrial column by A. A. Wood & Son, patent attorneys, Pitten Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Emergency Valves for Banks—W. C. Page, Pueblo, Col. This device consists of a small valve, which is used to stop the flow of water from a bank. It is used to stop the flow of water from a bank. It is used to stop the flow of water from a bank.

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NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS

The Sum That Has Been and Is Being Spent in Atlanta in Buildings the First Twelve Months Following the Exposition.

Atlanta has made a record the first twelve months following the opening of her exposition that has never been equaled by any other exposition city in the history of the country.

Nearly \$2,000,000 has been spent in the construction of new buildings in this city since September 1, 1895.

New Orleans had a big exposition, and while the ultimate result has been a great permanent benefit to that staid old city, the first year following the fair everything was at a standstill, and the city made little or no progress.

Great and bustling Chicago had the world's fair, and it took a full year for investments to find their old channels, and business to get settled down again to the point of progress.

San Francisco carried its midwinter fair to glorious success, but has done little since. Atlanta concluded to try the experiment of a big exposition, and one year ago next Wednesday the gates of the great Atlanta Exposition opened.

Atlanta has made this record with not only the handicap of a passing exposition, but in the face of a terrible business and financial depression, that has virtually paralyzed all the other centers of progress in the country.

Big expositions are a necessity to civilization; they are the celebrations of progress, the checking up of a nation's development, but they have never failed except in Atlanta's case to temporarily derange business and divert for a period money from its natural channels in the communities where they have been held.

When the question of holding the Cotton States and International exposition was being agitated, a great many wise men, with experience of New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco fresh in their minds, in view of the general conditions of the country advised against the enterprise and prophesied dreadful results should Atlanta attempt to shoulder such a burden for the benefit of the south.

But Atlanta has the pluck and vitality of a dozen ordinary cities, and enterprise men, progress triumphed. We had the exposition—it was a success; the whole south has been the beneficiary; the dreaded first year has passed and this matchless city has nothing to regret. The term for our prophesied troubles has expired and during the time we have prospered and progressed beyond the realization of most of our own people.

What Building Means.
The town where no building is going on is the dead town. Where the saw is at work and the hammer heard there is life and prosperity and in every quarter of Atlanta new roofs show where new buildings have gone up during the past year.

It is doubtful if even the best informed of Atlanta's citizens realize the immense sums that have been and are being put into buildings in Atlanta. The figures speak for themselves, however, and Building Inspector Pittman's books show that during the past year he has granted permits for the erection in Atlanta of nearly

Two Million Dollars.
The exact figures are \$1,731,286, which does not look like Atlanta people were preparing to attend any large number of funerals.

The time within which these permits have been issued is from September 1, 1895, to September 1, 1896, and it must be borne in mind that the months during which the exposition was in progress show the smallest amounts expended for building purposes. It was after the exposition closed that at the time the permits would have been selecting the palaces, that the building boom began, and it has been going on steadily ever since.

The amounts per month, commencing with last September, are as follows:

September.....	\$23,543
October.....	43,181
November.....	53,129
December.....	48,550
January.....	48,921
February.....	179,434
March.....	150,297
April.....	156,723
May.....	96,278
June.....	102,125
July.....	291,938
August.....	102,055
Total.....	\$1,731,286

That is a large amount of money, certainly, and there are probably some who will think that while building permits have been granted for that amount the buildings have not been erected. This is true in only the most limited sense, as work is either completed or under way on every building for which a permit has been issued, with the single exception of the big Venetian building, at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets, and work will begin on that structure within a few days.

monster ten-story building at a cost of \$550,000. During the same month the Seaboard Air-Line began the erection of its \$1,000,000 freight depot at the intersection of Spring street and the railroad.

In July the Austell building, near the Forsyth street bridge, was begun. It will be nine stories in height and cost \$355,000. Last month, August, the greatest cost noted was \$25,000 for additions to the plant of the Fulton Cotton mills.

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Atlanta has never taken kindly to methods of boomers. The real estate movement is the natural result of growth. Prices are lower here than in places of less importance.

It is reasonable to suppose, and indeed it is a fact, that these buildings represent a corresponding growth in all other branches of progress. The buildings—those that have been completed—are all occupied. If they are residences they are occupied by some new families, and if occupied by stores or offices, they are occupied by some new business that had to have a home. There are no vacant houses, other business buildings or residences, in Atlanta.

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The large office buildings cut a big figure in the total amount of money spent, of course, but the figures show that other buildings have kept pace with office structures. During the time mentioned permits were issued as follows:

Brick stores, twenty-five, total cost \$142,525
Cost of dwellings, three, total cost 10,293
Brick dwellings, three, total cost 8,590
Wooden dwellings, two hundred and ninety-nine, total cost..... 259,262
Public and office buildings, thirty-three, total cost..... 666,884
Additions and alterations..... 112,438
Miscellaneous..... 22,990
Total..... \$1,731,286

Some Big Buildings.
In October of last year the greatest cost of a single building was \$25,000, for the Southern Railway shops, and during November, December and January the most expensive buildings recorded cost only \$10,000 each. In February, however, there was a big advance and the Inman, Smith & Co. building at 45 North Pryor street, began to assume shape, the cost being \$35,000. During the same month Mr. E. A. Thornton began the construction of his buildings at Nos. 59 and 61 North Pryor street at a cost of \$15,000, and the Boys' High school, to cost \$41,000, was begun, making the record for the month exceptionally good.

In April work was begun on the seven-story office building on Pryor, belonging to O. E. Lowndes, costing \$20,000, and the Dobe & Wey building at 57 North Pryor, to cost \$20,000, was begun.

May saw the erection of Wellhouse Sons' warehouse on Decatur street, at a cost of \$25,000, and the next month Yonable Bros. secured the permit for the erection of their

monster ten-story building at a cost of \$550,000. During the same month the Seaboard Air-Line began the erection of its \$1,000,000 freight depot at the intersection of Spring street and the railroad.

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Atlanta has made this record with not only the handicap of a passing exposition, but in the face of a terrible business and financial depression, that has virtually paralyzed all the other centers of progress in the country.

Big expositions are a necessity to civilization; they are the celebrations of progress, the checking up of a nation's development, but they have never failed except in Atlanta's case to temporarily derange business and divert for a period money from its natural channels in the communities where they have been held.

When the question of holding the Cotton States and International exposition was being agitated, a great many wise men, with experience of New Orleans, Chicago and San Francisco fresh in their minds, in view of the general conditions of the country advised against the enterprise and prophesied dreadful results should Atlanta attempt to shoulder such a burden for the benefit of the south.

But Atlanta has the pluck and vitality of a dozen ordinary cities, and enterprise men, progress triumphed. We had the exposition—it was a success; the whole south has been the beneficiary; the dreaded first year has passed and this matchless city has nothing to regret. The term for our prophesied troubles has expired and during the time we have prospered and progressed beyond the realization of most of our own people.

Two Million Dollars.
The exact figures are \$1,731,286, which does not look like Atlanta people were preparing to attend any large number of funerals.

The time within which these permits have been issued is from September 1, 1895, to September 1, 1896, and it must be borne in mind that the months during which the exposition was in progress show the smallest amounts expended for building purposes. It was after the exposition closed that at the time the permits would have been selecting the palaces, that the building boom began, and it has been going on steadily ever since.

The amounts per month, commencing with last September, are as follows:

Brick stores, twenty-five, total cost \$142,525
Cost of dwellings, three, total cost 10,293
Brick dwellings, three, total cost 8,590
Wooden dwellings, two hundred and ninety-nine, total cost..... 259,262
Public and office buildings, thirty-three, total cost..... 666,884
Additions and alterations..... 112,438
Miscellaneous..... 22,990
Total..... \$1,731,286

Some Big Buildings.
In October of last year the greatest cost of a single building was \$25,000, for the Southern Railway shops, and during November, December and January the most expensive buildings recorded cost only \$10,000 each. In February, however, there was a big advance and the Inman, Smith & Co. building at 45 North Pryor street, began to assume shape, the cost being \$35,000. During the same month Mr. E. A. Thornton began the construction of his buildings at Nos. 59 and 61 North Pryor street at a cost of \$15,000, and the Boys' High school, to cost \$41,000, was begun, making the record for the month exceptionally good.

In April work was begun on the seven-story office building on Pryor, belonging to O. E. Lowndes, costing \$20,000, and the Dobe & Wey building at 57 North Pryor, to cost \$20,000, was begun.

May saw the erection of Wellhouse Sons' warehouse on Decatur street, at a cost of \$25,000, and the next month Yonable Bros. secured the permit for the erection of their

monster ten-story building at a cost of \$550,000. During the same month the Seaboard Air-Line began the erection of its \$1,000,000 freight depot at the intersection of Spring street and the railroad.

In July the Austell building, near the Forsyth street bridge, was begun. It will be nine stories in height and cost \$355,000. Last month, August, the greatest cost noted was \$25,000 for additions to the plant of the Fulton Cotton mills.

A steady course of great and striking events has brought the city of Atlanta to the world's attention and created the liveliest augury and largest idea of her future. There is solid ground for her signal prominence in public notice, and the wide belief in her broad possibilities. Atlanta is a natural-born product, the creature of a geographical position. She is a grand type of progress, up to the most advanced ideas of the age, and represents the new and modern south, made up of all ideas and nationalities, fused into one vital concentration of progressive power.

Atlanta has never taken kindly to methods of boomers. The real estate movement is the natural result of growth. Prices are lower here than in places of less importance.

It is reasonable to suppose, and indeed it is a fact, that these buildings represent a corresponding growth in all other branches of progress. The buildings—those that have been completed—are all occupied. If they are residences they are occupied by some new families, and if occupied by stores or offices, they are occupied by some new business that had to have a home. There are no vacant houses, other business buildings or residences, in Atlanta.

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The amounts per month, commencing with last September, are as follows:

THEY ARE BUSY

Moncrief & Dowman Are Hustling Every Day.

PUT ON THE TRIMMINGS

If You Want Cornices, Skylights, Tin, Slate or Iron Roofing or Tinners' Supplies, They Have It.

One of the largest and most progressive firms in the line of metal cornices, skylights, tin, slate and iron roofing, hot-air furnaces, galvanized iron and tinner's supplies is that of the Moncrief-Dowman Company.

Mr. S. P. Moncrief is president and general manager, and Mr. George Dowman secretary and treasurer. To a Constitution man Mr. Moncrief said:

"Our work is better in every line and we have done more work during the past eight months than ever before in the history of the firm, and that is saying a great deal, as we have had our full share of work ever since we opened. For several weeks past we have been compelled to work night and day in order to keep up with our orders, and even now we are somewhat behind. Atlanta's progress, especially since the exposition, has been wonderful, but it is true that small wages have been paid in most cases. However, we have paid our men their old standard of wages, and we carry on our pay roll forty-six experienced men. We have no cause to complain, and can truthfully say our work has been entirely satisfactory.

Some of the work recently done by this well-known and reliable firm includes the large and splendid skylight in the Kimball house, which is perhaps the largest and costliest ever put in in the south, and is a splendid and artistic piece of work. They have done more work of this class than any firm this side of Philadelphia, and have completely and expensively machinery making skylights and cornices. At Columbus, Ga., Moncrief & Dowman have just finished putting on the cornice and roofing of the new jail, and are now at work on the new Columbus Investment Company's building. They are doing the sheet metal work on the Fulton Bag and Cotton mill, and have the contract for the large addition to the same. The new courthouse at Douglasville is being cornice and roofed by them, as is also the splendid Lewis office building, on North Pryor street, near Peachtree. They have the contract for the sheet metal work and slate roofing of the Louisville and Nashville depot at Montgomery, and the same class of work on the new Southern shops at Salisbury, N. C. The firm has a large number of other out-of-town contracts, and their facilities for every class of work in their line is unsurpassed by any firm in the south. They have done an immense amount of work on residences, both in and out of Atlanta, and are prepared to figure on work anywhere in the south. Moncrief & Dowman are believers in Atlanta and have done much toward her greatness.

A SUCCESSFUL HOUSE.

The Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company Doing Much Work.

Mr. C. W. Hunnicutt, president of the Hunnicutt & Bellingrath Company, said: "I have been here forty-nine years, and am fairly familiar with the growth and prosperity of the city through all her many struggles for the better position she now holds as the Chicago of the South—the gateway of industry, enterprise and the up-building of the grandest inland city in the United States. Young men get my remarks just as I put them. We have the finest city to be found anywhere. We have energy, industry and the push, which has been fully demonstrated. This year we have done more building, made more improvements, than in any eight months of our history. In our business the improvement has been wonderful. In plumbing we are taking out the old and cheaper class of work and putting in the latest and best material to be found in the market. The porcelain tubs, the modern closets, tile floors and wainscoting bath rooms; the best of gas fixtures; fine cabinet mantels, heating dwellings with steam and hot water and furnaces, with hundreds of other things which go toward the making of convenient and comfortable homes. These go to show the great growth and prosperity of our city, and especially for the last year. We have figured more contracts during the past ninety days than ever before in the same length of time; we are doing more work, and our mantle, tile and gas fixture trade is simply wonderful."

THE AMERICAN LAUNDRY.

The Finest Laundry Plant in the Southern States.

Among the many new enterprises established in Atlanta since the close of the exposition is the American laundry, the first steam laundry ever built and equipped in the southern states. The handsome and commodious building of the American laundry, shown in the accompanying cut, was designed and built by Messrs. Shumaker & Sutter, especially for their laundry, and is the best constructed, appointed and equipped laundry building in the south.

At the close of the exposition Mr. D. E. Shumaker, who was prominently connected with the executive department of the great show, concluded to establish a laundry in

purpose. The building is three and a half stories and is occupied exclusively by the American laundry. The entire building from bottom to top is fitted out with the very latest and most improved laundry machinery made, the most conspicuous among which possibly is the magnificent King collar and cuff ironer, the largest in the entire south, having a capacity of 15,000 per day. It is noted for its thoroughness, finishing each article in a comparatively small space of time and hard as when they pass through dry and light rollers, it gives the smooth—no gloss, flash so much desired and popular. Another new feature is the introduction of the family washing system. In this they are the originators. This department occupies the entire second floor of the building. The perfect and up-to-date system with which this department is conducted is wonderful, considering the fact that hundreds of families have their washing done here each week and in view of the large volume of pieces which must be cared for. The department is under the direction of an experienced and capable young lady manager, and everything moves along as smoothly as clock work. The family work done here is far superior to that of a washwoman and is very little if any more expensive. Messrs. Shumaker & Sutter, the proprietors of the laundry, are both young men, but are blessed with an abundance of energy, well trained in the best business methods and belong to the enterprising class of leaders that sets the pace for progress.

BUSINESS INCREASING DAILY.

Splendid Showing of the Atlanta Paint and Paper Company.

Mr. O. Mays, manager of the Atlanta Paint and Wall Paper Company, succeeds to Mauck Company, says that trade in the paint business is good and that his house is shipping goods every day as fast as they can be made. From past good trade and present outlook they expect an increased business in both paints and wall paper, although prices are some lower than last year. At the other end of the house expects a fine trade this season and have unusual facilities for filling all orders both in and out of town. The splendid record of the past year will be faithfully adhered to by the firm and just and honest treatment will be given to all.

WHY DIDN'T SHERIDAN RISE?

There Is No Parallel Case in Political History.

The case of Sheridan, as we now have it before us, appears to give some additional pungency to the question how it was that he did not rise higher upon the ladder of official preferment, says The Nation's Century. I remember, however, forty or more years ago, with Lord Lansdowne (the Lord Henry Petty of All the Talents) on the subject of the traditional impetuosity of the whigs, that he would give no one to enter the cabinet unless qualified by some nobility of origin. I observed that the name of Burke was the mainstay of this institution. Lord Lansdowne replied that Burke was an impossible colleague in the cabinet, by reason of his fractious and ungovernable temper. But there was an element of the case of Sheridan, who presented, together with Fox and Lord North, an example of gentleness and equality never surpassed in that hot bed of all schemes for temper, the house of commons. I am at a loss to conceive what had the idea of Sheridan been put to him, would have been Lord Lansdowne's answer. He was a most fair-minded and appreciative man. Why, then, was Sheridan, who stood so high in all the great qualities of a politician, always rebuffed to a secondary position? Gambling ought not to have disqualified him more than Fox. But, much to his credit, he never gambled, and he condemned the gambling of others.

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MODERN RETAILING

Told by the Advertiser of Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

TRIUMPH OF LIBERAL METHODS

Provincialisms Cannot Flourish on Whitehall Street.

A DESCRIPTION FULL OF VITAL INTEREST

Advertising on a Broad Scale and an Honest, Consistent Policy Give Quick Impetus to Business.

Interested, as well as indifferent, people must have noticed the recent changes that have occurred at Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company's.

Their liberal way of doing business is creating sharp impressions.

I have been manager of the advertising department since last March. In that capacity I have been freely given confidential and intimate knowledge of their plans, purposes and resources.

I have studied the store, and am thoroughly familiar with its aims and all they do to concentrate retail trade beneath their roof.

What follows is a plain recital of facts.

In spite of the severe and discouraging record served by official statistics, men continue to seek their capital and yield their energy to storekeeping. They all aspire to success. However modest their beginning and barren their environment, they hope to finally grasp that elusive scepter and wear the coronal known to human endeavor as leadership.

And yet commercial history is filled with a hundred failures to every success. When I entered upon my duties the first thing I did was to disprove by personal investigation an oft-repeated rumor that was in circulation concerning the store.

The examination I made was rigid and impartial. I know the goods were higher here than elsewhere; my best efforts would be unavailing. Good advertising cannot be applied to bad business. Not a single department escaped keen judgment. I subjected their styles, qualities and prices to unbiased comparisons with those of "round the bend" dealers. The result convinced me that Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. sold better merchandise for less money than any one else.

The completion of this work left me on a solid basis of confidence and enthusiasm. For I knew that the strongest statements I could formulate would be amply verified by the facts of the business.

It does not follow that because this store is dignified, reliable and successful, it possesses the desired reputation of selling the finest goods, that prices are high. The reverse is true. I have found it so; you will find it the same.

This accurate conclusion gives me heart and sympathy to advertise. I do it earnestly and easily because I write from conviction.

Good advertising is nothing but telling the facts in the plainest way. It doesn't answer to tell the facts in a questionable business. What is required is a fair business, and plenty of lies—there is a profit, because "people like to be humbugged." This is a general principle, but it is a great deal more than a rule.

They ask me to remember that the newspapers talk for them, and nothing must be printed that they cannot say by word of mouth.

If their advertisements seem placed and conservative it is because I always have in mind that in conversation none of the members of the store would be deceived. And the advertisements must be in harmony.

One after another of the ancient customs have been abandoned. The modern ideal retail store must cut loose from the traditions and burdens that impede and clog the progress of apparently willing tip-top winks of trade.

Prices have always been more or less veiled and shadowed in mystery. Secret characters and symbols have been the huge instead of plain figures.

This is the only dry goods store in the south I have any knowledge of where prices are marked without concealment. This method dispenses all pretense of confidence and security. There can be no tampering or legend-making with the cost of goods. Zealous salespeople cannot overcharge or misrepresent the value of an article.

The system of plain figures delivers and protects you from the common retail indulgence in by some, who anticipating a request for a reduction charge a corresponding increase above the regular price. That is impossible here, because the actual, fixed and exact prices are clearly indicated by plain figures.

All is fair and war, but the process expressed in that sentiment cannot be adjusted to a great retail business without disastrous effect.

Buyers are apt to be tricks of trade, and sooner or later every merchant is known by his individual merits or defects. And so I say, that the low expediency of policy, not honesty, should inspire every effort to carry on a straight-forward and conscientious business.

Where plain figures are used you may shop with a freedom that rests you of suspicion. No inconsistency, no subterfuge is possible. The plan leaves no loophole for swindling. It creates and strengthens mutual helpfulness.

The marvel of the store is its facilities for doing business without friction or strain.

One of the most common irritants to retailing is the cash system, or rather the lack thereof.

At considerable expense this store has been provided with pneumatic tubes. They dispense with cash boys entirely, and perform the desired function, with compressed air as a motive power, as quickly and quietly as a flash.

With the exception of the tube machinery is wholly insulated and relieves the store of those unsightly and noisy aerial obstructions that are necessary with all other cash systems. Your waits for change and small packages are reduced to a minimum.

The delivery service is thoroughly organized and is under the direction of trained and competent people.

As rapidly as it is practicable the firm is allowing the managers to take different departments to go into the market. This season they had seven buyers in New York representing that number of the most important interests of the business.

This store has had thirty years of wholesome growth. And yet all the past is

considered merely its germinal period—each anniversary brings an accretion of strength and development.

The reciprocity so fully proven and amply successful, is to go on increasing. Each member of the firm knows that the store's power depends upon business and associates, and therefore no surer guarantee can be given of the fresh impulse and larger enthusiasm you may expect to find here in the coming days. L. B. JONAS.

MCKINLEY MADE A BREAK.

Acknowledges "Work and Wages Have Been Cut in Two."

Every one must know that the difference between the value and purchasing power of property and wages, on the one hand, and gold on the other hand, has been, and is continuing to increase, and will not doubt continue to increase under the single standard. The chasm is widening all the time. Products have the same intrinsic value today that they ever had. A bushel of wheat possesses the same vital force in propagating itself and sustaining life that it ever did, and costs in labor as much to produce it as it has for centuries. A bushel of wheat, while gold has an artificial value, by its force, that it never had before, and which it could not have, were the law making it a single standard, it is from it.

We hear every day of metallists, monetarists and political economists speak of falling prices of all classes of property. This can be only when the time comes for appreciating gold. This must be an incorrect estimate of values, unless gold is absolutely stable and all things else very unstable.

Now is gold absolutely stable, and can it be so declared, in view of the fact that it had not, in 1873, the same purchasing power? It has now, or it never will, and thereafter? In 1873 the dollar in a Mexican silver dollar had a commodity value greater than the American gold dollar. The Mexican silver dollar, either coined or as bullion, has a great value now as it had then in exchange for other products and property (except gold and securities resting on gold).

A pound of silver metal will buy as much of each of 30 principal commodities in the United States as it ever would buy of the mints or law, while a pound of gold metal will now buy double as much of these 30 commodities by reason of law. These commodities are used to produce the practically as much labor now as they did in 1873. Now, if this is true, and it cannot be false, is gold stable? Has it a fixed and unchangeable value and can it be used now and forevermore as an honest measure of values? For the last thirty years gold has continued to increase in value, so that it is now worth more than it was in 1873. It is now worth more than it was in 1873. It is now worth more than it was in 1873.

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One after another of the ancient customs have been abandoned. The modern ideal retail store must cut loose from the traditions and burdens that impede and clog the progress of apparently willing tip-top winks of trade.

Prices have always been more or less veiled and shadowed in mystery. Secret characters and symbols have been the huge instead of plain figures.

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The system of plain figures delivers and protects you from the common retail indulgence in by some, who anticipating a request for a reduction charge a corresponding increase above the regular price. That is impossible here, because the actual, fixed and exact prices are clearly indicated by plain figures.

All is fair and war, but the process expressed in that sentiment cannot be adjusted to a great retail business without disastrous effect.

Buyers are apt to be tricks of trade, and sooner or later every merchant is known by his individual merits or defects. And so I say, that the low expediency of policy, not honesty, should inspire every effort to carry on a straight-forward and conscientious business.

Where plain figures are used you may shop with a freedom that rests you of suspicion. No inconsistency, no subterfuge is possible. The plan leaves no loophole for swindling. It creates and strengthens mutual helpfulness.

The marvel of the store is its facilities for doing business without friction or strain.

One of the most common irritants to retailing is the cash system, or rather the lack thereof.

At considerable expense this store has been provided with pneumatic tubes. They dispense with cash boys entirely, and perform the desired function, with compressed air as a motive power, as quickly and quietly as a flash.

With the exception of the tube machinery is wholly insulated and relieves the store of those unsightly and noisy aerial obstructions that are necessary with all other cash systems. Your waits for change and small packages are reduced to a minimum.

The delivery service is thoroughly organized and is under the direction of trained and competent people.

As rapidly as it is practicable the firm is allowing the managers to take different departments to go into the market. This season they had seven buyers in New York representing that number of the most important interests of the business.

This store has had thirty years of wholesome growth. And yet all the past is

majority of laborers today are either working for about half what they formerly received, or without work at all. The reciprocity so fully proven and amply successful, is to go on increasing. Each member of the firm knows that the store's power depends upon business and associates, and therefore no surer guarantee can be given of the fresh impulse and larger enthusiasm you may expect to find here in the coming days. L. B. JONAS.

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MCKINLEY MADE A BREAK.

Acknowledges "Work and Wages Have Been Cut in Two."

Every one must know that the difference between the value and purchasing power of property and wages, on the one hand, and gold on the other hand, has been, and is continuing to increase, and will not doubt continue to increase under the single standard. The chasm is widening all the time. Products have the same intrinsic value today that they ever had. A bushel of wheat possesses the same vital force in propagating itself and sustaining life that it ever did, and costs in labor as much to produce it as it has for centuries. A bushel of wheat, while gold has an artificial value, by its force, that it never had before, and which it could not have, were the law making it a single standard, it is from it.

We hear every day of metallists, monetarists and political economists speak of falling prices of all classes of property. This can be only when the time comes for appreciating gold. This must be an incorrect estimate of values, unless gold is absolutely stable and all things else very unstable.

Now is gold absolutely stable, and can it be so declared, in view of the fact that it had not, in 1873, the same purchasing power? It has now, or it never will, and thereafter? In 1873 the dollar in a Mexican silver dollar had a commodity value greater than the American gold dollar. The Mexican silver dollar, either coined or as bullion, has a great value now as it had then in exchange for other products and property (except gold and securities resting on gold).

A pound of silver metal will buy as much of each of 30 principal commodities in the United States as it ever would buy of the mints or law, while a pound of gold metal will now buy double as much of these 30 commodities by reason of law. These commodities are used to produce the practically as much labor now as they did in 1873. Now, if this is true, and it cannot be false, is gold stable? Has it a fixed and unchangeable value and can it be used now and forevermore as an honest measure of values? For the last thirty years gold has continued to increase in value, so that it is now worth more than it was in 1873. It is now worth more than it was in 1873. It is now worth more than it was in 1873.

When I entered upon my duties the first thing I did was to disprove by personal investigation an oft-repeated rumor that was in circulation concerning the store.

The examination I made was rigid and impartial. I know the goods were higher here than elsewhere; my best efforts would be unavailing. Good advertising cannot be applied to bad business. Not a single department escaped keen judgment. I subjected their styles, qualities and prices to unbiased comparisons with those of "round the bend" dealers. The result convinced me that Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co. sold better merchandise for less money than any one else.

The completion of this work left me on a solid basis of confidence and enthusiasm. For I knew that the strongest statements I could formulate would be amply verified by the facts of the business.

It does not follow that because this store is dignified, reliable and successful, it possesses the desired reputation of selling the finest goods, that prices are high. The reverse is true. I have found it so; you will find it the same.

This accurate conclusion gives me heart and sympathy to advertise. I do it earnestly and easily because I write from conviction.

Good advertising is nothing but telling the facts in the plainest way. It doesn't answer to tell the facts in a questionable business. What is required is a fair business, and plenty of lies—there is a profit, because "people like to be humbugged." This is a general principle, but it is a great deal more than a rule.

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Dress Goods.

THIS STORE IS PRIMARILY A

.... Dress Goods Store.

It is 34 Other Sorts of a Store Incidentally,

But first and foremost of all a Dress Goods Store. The showing for the fall of '96 is well worth seeing.

House Wrappers.

For Special

Quick Sale.

100 Ladies' House Wrappers, made of indigo, black and white, and light shade prints, cut full length and full width, sizes 32 to 44. Watteau backs and belt. On sale in that big ground floor Cloak Department at

50c Each

This is the first of a complete range of prices and styles, running up to \$5 each. Altogether the best and most complete line of medium price Wrappers ever shown in Atlanta.

Shoes==Big and Little.

We have Shoes for all sorts of people, and can save from one-third to one-fourth the price to every buyer.

Women's Dongola Button Shoes, common sense and pointed toes, heel and spring heel, cloth and kid top, \$2 value, \$1.50.

Women's Button and Lace Shoes, soft kid stock, new stylish toes, \$3 Shoes, at \$2.

Women's \$2.50 and \$3 Oxfords, almost any style, size and width, to close, \$1.50.

Men's Calf Shoes, hand-sewed, broad, medium and needle toes, \$3 Shoes, at \$2.

Men's Calf and Cordovan Shoes, hand-sewed, lace and congress \$5 Shoes, at \$3.50.

Misses' Bright Dongola Button Shoes, patent tip, \$1.50 Shoes, \$1.

Boys' Calf School Shoes, lace, pointed and round cap toe, solid as iron, size 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, \$1.25; size 12 1/2, \$1.

Dress Skirts.



Hundreds of new ones in during the past few days. New ones at the new prices—at the closest of close prices. Black figured Mohair Skirts, all lined and velvet bound, specially good line of figures, \$2 each.

Remarkably fine grade figured Mohair Skirts, 144 inches sweep, all lined and velvet bound, \$2.50 each. Plain Brilliantine Skirts, as good as you usually buy at \$5 each, full width, lined and bound, \$3.50 each.

Silk finished brocaded Brilliantine Skirts, as handsome as ever shown for \$7.50, at the new close prices they go at \$5 each.

An odd lot of Skirts, one of a sort, worth to \$10 each. Some of cheviot, some of mohair, some of serge, some of clay worsted, all made up in the best manner, at one price, \$5 each.

Skirts from our own workroom, from materials from our own stock, made by people who know how to make Skirts, some worth up to \$10; at \$6.50 each.

All-Linen Handkerchiefs.

Take our advice—buy only Linen for Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' all pure linen, soft finish, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs; hems of three different widths, 10c each.

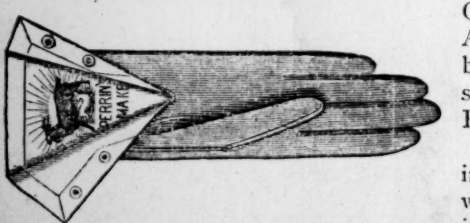
Ladies' unlaundered hemstitched, hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs; such values as never shown before, 10c each.

Children's school Handkerchiefs, all linen, 90c dozen.

Ladies' extra fine sheer, all linen, white hemstitched Handkerchiefs, very narrow, medium and 1-inch hems, as good as most 20c Handkerchiefs, 15c each.

Men's full size white linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, hems of any width to suit, a full value 20c Handkerchief, 15c each.

Fall Kid Gloves.



Our new ones are now on sale. A line equal to this has never been shown in the southern states. Full line of the famous Perrin make.

2-clasp pique walking Gloves, in black, red, tans, mosler and white, with new Chantilly stitching, \$2.00 pair.

4-button, handsomely stitched, street shades, self-colored buttons, \$1.50 each.

Every pair fitted to the hand and warranted.

Douglas, Thomas & Davison,

.... Importing Retailers

61 Whitehall Street,

42 to 50 S. Broad.

..... 35 Stores in One.

SELLING AND SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICE. ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE OF HUMAN NECESSITY.

Stationery.

Dixie Cream, satin finish, 15c pound. Turkish Linen, ruled or plain, 15c pound. Tinted paper, satin finish, 15c pound or plain, 22c pound. Envelopes to match above, 5c pack. Water Mark Linen Paper, 25c pound. 100 boxes Irish Linen Paper Envelopes, ruled or plain, 10c box.

Engraving.

Cards and wedding invitations, finest work, lowest prices.

Notions and Small Wares.

We have all the little things that sell at the right prices.

Curling Irons, all sizes, 5c.

Curling Irons, folding handles, 10c.

Waving Irons, 25c.

Crimping pins, 15c.

Kid curlers, 5c.

English pins, 5c.

Book pins, 5c.

Ammonia, 5c.

Ivory soap, 6 for 25c.

Combination seal, 25c.

Pearl buttons, card, 5c.

Rice buttons, card, 5c.

Pearl agate buttons, card, 10c.

Whisk brooms, 5c.

Perfection shoe polish, 5c.

Bargain soap, large, 5c.

Hairpin cabinet, 5c.

Silk carrier elastic, 5c.

Sealer, 5c.

Lavender salts, 10c.

Buc exterminator, (D. T. & D.)

Sapallo 2 for 15c.

Butterfly soap, 2 cakes, 15c.

Toothbrushes, 5c.

English brush, 5c.

Rubber combs, 10c.

Seal leather belts, 25c.

Finishing braids, 5c.

Dime extract, 5c.

Monopresse.

Use the Monopresse on your stationery, good as steel stamp, only 25c each; any initial.

Patterns.

Standard patterns, full and winter styles now ready, simple and economical; send for catalogue.

Books.

We are adding new books daily.

New novels by Marie Corelli.

Soul of Lillith, \$1.05.

Barabbas, 5c.

Sorrow of Satan, \$1.20.

The Mighty Atom, \$1.00.

Elis, Densmore, \$1.00.

Days of Auld Lang Syne, 80c.

Bessie the Bonny Brier Bush, 80c.

By Ian MacLaren: Cloth bound, 10 Mo. 10 titles, 10c vol.

Cloth bound 12 Mo. 20 titles, 12c vol.

Linen bound, 12 Mo. 20 titles, 15c vol.

Library edition, cloth bound gold tops, 150 titles, 25c vol.

Printed Morocco covers of poems, gold edges, 85c vol.

Dolls.

We have just opened our first importation of dolls direct from Europe, now on exhibition; prices range from 25c up.

Crockery.

1,000 Vienna China plates, in dinner, breakfast and tea size; assorted decorations. There is no better china than Leonard's Vienna China. These are best Vienna china, and handsome decorations, worth \$1.50 dozen. In a regular way, they go on special sale counter, any size you wish; choice 12c each.

Fancy plates, surprise shape, hand-painted, beautifully decorated, gold lines, 25c each.

Fancy Vienna china cake plates, old French square shape now so popular, 50c values at 25c each.

Decorated Fruit Sauces, Vienna china, cups and saucers; shapes to please anybody with a taste for decorations, 25c each.

Lunch sets, Leonard's Vienna China Tray with Cup to match; a very nice article for the sick room, 75c set.

Ten Plates, Vienna China, dainty violet decorations, \$2 dozen.

Breakfast Plates, Leonard's China, dainty violet decorations, \$2.00 dozen.

New Colored Dress Goods.

We always lead in this as well as other departments, and are better prepared this season than ever before to show the best, the cheapest and most fashionable Dress Goods. Everything was carefully selected and a nice variety of Trimmings to match each piece of goods, making it doubly easy to get everything necessary for a Suit at our counters. We are prepared to furnish three necessary things for a satisfactory wearing Dress—novelty, value and style—and at very low prices. An inspection is a conviction of the above facts.

36 inch Cheviot, specially good because of its "all around" serviceable quality, price 25c a yard.

38 inch all wool Cheviot, 4x4 check, with an outlined plaid of looped Boucle, price 50c yard.

50 inch "Vigoureux" Twilled Covert Cloths, in tans, grays, blues and illuminated mixtures, just the thing for a nice and inexpensive street suit, price 65c yard.

42 inch Luster Yarn Bourettes, price 75c yard.

40 inch Etoffu Crepe, price \$1 yard.

50 inch Scotch Gheeks, in two and three toned effects, very desirable as a stylish Skirt fabric, price \$1.25 yard.

56 inch Canvass Laineaux, out of this you get a costume strictly for dress, price \$1.50 yard.

45 inch Silk and Wool Illuminated "Epingle," price \$1.25 yard.

45 inch Silk and Wool Illuminated Zebeline, price \$1.25 yard.

48 inch Plaids in "Rough Stuffs," specially good for Skirts, price \$1.25 yard.

54 inch "Fisola Cloth," a new material for tailor suits, price 85c yard.

50 inch all Wool "Habit Cloth," all shades, price 39c yard.

Domestic and Wash Dress Goods.

The best yard-wide Sea Island in the city for the price—5c per yard.

3,500 yards 36-inch Bleached Domestic in remnants of 5 to 20 yds; in price a bargain, at 7c per yard.

500 yards Standard Indigo Prints, the 5c quality everywhere, at 4c per yard.

Two cases Staple Check Ginghams at 4c yard.

Double width Plaid Suiting at 6 1/2c, worth double the price.

Have just received another large shipment of all the new patterns in Percal, 36-inch width, the very best quality, at the popular price, 12 1/2c per yard.

Window Shades.

Our big variety of the latest and best Shades known has won us first place. Of course the prices are just as low as can be made.

Scotch-Holland Shades, mounted complete, best in the world, full regular size, 3x6 feet, 59c.

Opaque Shades, any color, plain, fringed, decorated or lace, 3x6 feet, 50c, 40c and 35c.

The cheapest Shade is mounted on Spring Rollers, with Dadoes complete 20c.

A. O. BAKER

Has just returned from Eastern markets and is receiving new goods daily, and will be ready for a grand Fall Opening of French pattern Hats, Bonnets and novelties in Millinery Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21st, 22nd, 23rd. Don't fail to make a visit to his parlors in D. T. & D.

Fall Silks.

We have never had—no Atlanta house has ever had—such a line of Silks as are now shown on our counters. The range of style covers everything that could be desired for day and evening wear. Trimmings, linings and petticoats. The meaning of the prices quoted can be best understood and appreciated when the goods are seen.

27-inch width Black Satin Duchess, every thread silk, as heavy grade as you have ever seen at \$1.50 yard. Fall of '96 price, \$1 yard.

27-inch Black Taffeta, specially good, strong and heavy quality. A grade that brings it all the world over. New price here, 75c yard.

Changeable Taffetas, now so much in demand, including the blue and green, green and heliotrope, and all the popular color blendings, 75c yard.

Special lot of Fancy Taffeta Silks in street shades. Styles suitable for waists, costumes, petticoats, etc. Bought at a price and to go at 50c yard.

Particularly interesting line of Fancy Taffetas. Grades worth regularly to \$1.25 yard. Bought a lot cheap and they go on sale at 75c yard.

Real China Silk, 27-inch width, black, pink, blue, yellow, lemon, heliotrope, etc. Never sold before under 75c, now 50c yard.

Brocaded Armure Silks, in striped and figured effects; pinks, blues, Nile, yellow, etc. Makes up beautifully, soft and specially adapted for draping, 35c yard.

Evening Silks are shown in stronger assortment than it has ever been our pleasure to own them. From the most elaborate to the simplest effects. Any purse or any taste can be satisfied now.

Lace Curtains.

The D. T. & D. importations for this season are better in quality, prettier in pattern and larger in variety than ever before.

Irish Pointe Lace Curtains have an especial emphasis here, for the same price as Nottinghams \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00, we show an elegant line of Ecu Irish Pointes with elaborate and graceful embroidery.

\$4, \$5 or \$6 will buy elegant Irish Pointes formerly costing twice as much.

New effects in Nottinghams and Scotch Net Lace Curtains, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and 75c pair.

Matting.

50 rolls bought at a great irresistible bargain. The quality is the best made, patterns perfect and pretty; will almost guarantee to last seven years. By the roll of 40 yards, 25c yard.

A big lot of odd rolls Matting, linen warps, inlaid and fancies; were \$10 roll; will sell by the roll of 40 yards for 15c yard.

About 30 rolls good fancy jointed Matting at 10c yard.

Hosiery.

Ladies' fast black Lisle Thread Hose, Rembrandt, Riche-lieu corduroy ribs and plain, 28 1-1/2 and 30c pair.

Ladies' fast black and tan cotton Hose, drop stitch and plain, 18 and 20c pair.

Ladies' fast black Hose, fine gauge, high spliced heels and double toes, 15c pair.

Gents' fast black, tan, unbleached and gray Half Hose, light weight, double heels and toe, 15c pair.

Gents' Fast Black and Tan Seamless Half Hose, 10c pair.

Misses' Tan and Fast Black, drop stitch hose, 10c pair.

Misses' Black Lisle Thread, 1-1 Ribbed Hose, 25c pair.

Gents' Fast Black Half Hose, with white feet, 15c and 25c pair.

Ball Knitting Silk

LK. ... FR. DhFw

Big new lot in Saturday. All the delicate and high colors so much in demand. Fine, bright, luster—undoubtedly the cheapest way on earth to buy crochet silk; 5c ball.

Umbrella Specials.

First class Gloria Silk Umbrellas, handles suitable for school use in ladies' or men's styles; paragon frames; 80c each.

Ladies' Taffeta Silk, steel rod, 28-inch size, \$1.50; 28-inch size, \$1.25.

Men's hard wood detachable handle Umbrellas, Gloria covered, 28-inch size, \$2 each.

Ladies' Taffeta Silk, detachable handle Umbrellas, just the thing for traveling, \$3 each.

Figured Art Demins.

New fall of '96 patterns, designs right up to the moment. The attractive blue and rose, and green shades. Special price for this lot, 20c yard.

Stamped Linen.

Of all the good things in this line we ask special attention to a lot of art linen center pieces. Stamped with our own exclusive designs. Generally sold at 60c each every where, 25c each.

Bed Stuffs.

One lot of 24-4 Gray Sanitary Blankets, which are slightly damaged in manufacturing. We will offer them to the retail trade only. They are worth more than double what we ask. Our price, 25c per pair.

White Macramé Quilts, full double bed size, made of 4-ply yarn; a perfect beauty at \$1 each.

18x30 Sheets; the same as the macramé, but with cost you, \$1 per pair.

18x30 Sheets, same quality at \$1.10 per pair.

45x25 inch Pillow Cases to match, at 25c per pair.

Towels, Etc.

Our fall and winter stock table linens and towels is now complete, we offer special inducements for this coming week.

20x40, in plain hem, extra heavy all linen, huck towel at 15c each or \$1.75 per dozen.

22x44 inch, hemstitched, German huck towel at 25c each or \$2.75 per dozen.

72-inch, extra weight, bleached German damask at 90c per yard; large size napkins to match \$2 per dozen.

Our 72-inch, half-bleached, German damask is the talk of the town; manufactured expressly for D. T. & D.; they are considered cheap at 85c, our price 65c per yard.

Remember our 40-inch English nainsook, the best of all low-priced material for ladies' fine underwear, 12-yard pieces for \$1.75 each.

Imperial long cloth, in 12-yard lengths, for \$1.20 per piece.

Dressmaking.

This Department Now Ready for Business.

Skilled Artists in all branches of the work,

turning out Costumes not equalled for fit, style and finish anywhere in this part of the country.

Orders taken now can be delivered promptly.

Ready-to-Wear Suits.

We have a small quantity of two styles Suits which we shall close this week at short order figures.

One a tight fitting Basque Suit, made of mixed cheviot and velvet trimmed, been \$12.50. now to go at

\$5 Suit.

Another lot of tailor-made Habit Cloth Suits, navy, black and Havana brown, English box coat style; should be \$15, and suitable for all the year round.

\$10 Suit.

CARPETS.—CASH OR CREDIT.

The D. T. & D. prices (always the lowest) on the choicest Floor Coverings it has ever been our pleasure to show, are winning words of admiration from all housekeepers who see them.

A Specialty of Velvets, Axminsters, Moquettes and Brussels.

The new Fall Patterns are here, prettier than ever. We are making prices on the older stock to move quickly. 'Tis our way to keep everything new.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, the best makes, made, padded and laid on your floor at 65c, 55c and 45c yard.

This week choice of 15 patterns good heavy Ingrains only 25c yard.

All wool filling Ingrains, 50c values, for 35c yard.

Best all wool extra Super Ingrains, a few patterns, 50c yard.

Chenille Portieres.

NEW—
HOSIERYNEW—
LACESNEW—
GLOVESNEW—
CORSETSNEW—
TOWELSNEW—
SILKSNEW—
SHOESNEW—
CARPETSNEW—
JEWELRYNEW—
BRAIDSNEW—
BUTTONSNEW—
NOTIONSNEW—
BELTSNEW—
Embroideries.

25 CENTS
Warranted Three Years.
See that W. L. & Co. is Stamped on Each Ring

Looks like Gold
Sons like Gold
Wear like Gold
No Will—
STAY GOLD TEST

35 CENTS
Warranted Three Years.
See that W. L. & Co. is Stamped on Each Ring

KEELY CO.
NOTION
DEPARTMENT
Trade—
Mark Registered

50 CENTS
Warranted Three Years.

Keely Company

Fall Goods.

We are now displaying the finest assortment ever shown in the city. The Colored Dress Goods Department is filled to overflowing in all the New Fall Effects with a profusion of weaves, tintings, mixtures and colorings, that is unsurpassed in this section of the south. Immense values and marvelously low prices will be offered in all departments this week.

COLORED Dress Goods.

46-Inch English Mixtures, Cheviots, Tweeds and other effects, in exceedingly handsome colorings, value 75c, at..... 49c
45-Inch Scotch Mixtures, in all the new shades, value 75c. Will be placed on sale next week at..... 50c
45-Inch Rough Cheviots and Boucle Cloths, in all the new Autumn shades, value \$1.00, at..... 75c
New Fall Plaids, bar effects, in all the latest color blendings, blue, red, green, garnet, etc., value \$1.00, at..... 75c
40 and 42-Inch English Cheviots, in more than fifty different colorings and patterns. The handsomest collection of price fabrics in the city, in all the predominant shades of blue, brown, green, garnet, etc., value \$1.00, at..... 75c
Magnificent assortment of high-class Novelty Suitings in silk and wool mixtures; bright Cheviots, Camel's Hair Zebelines, Scotch Mixtures, English Suitings, Matelasse effects, from 95c per yard to..... \$4.00

NEW BLACK Dress Goods.

38-Inch Black Brilliantines at..... 35c
46-Inch Black Boucle Cloths at..... 48c
45-Inch Canvas Cloths, value \$1.25, at..... 98c
46-Inch Sail Cloths, value \$2.00, at..... \$1.25
46-Inch Basket Cloths; latest novelty in Black Goods; all prices. New Serges, Mohairs, Cheviots, Brocaded Poplins, Etc.; all prices.

GENTS' Furnishings.

Gents' White Laundered Shirts, all sizes, linen bosoms; will be put on sale next week at, each..... 49c
Gents' White Unlaundered Shirts, linen bosoms, patent reinforced back and front, three for \$1.00; each..... 35c
All the latest styles and newest shapes Men's Neckwear; the 50c kind..... 35c
All our fine quality Negligee Shirts marked down to half price.

New Hosiery.

100 dozen Ladies' Hose, stamped "Keely Co.'s Special," Hermsdorf dye, regular 35c kind; a leader; per pair..... 25c
150 dozen Gents' Half Hose, hand-seamed, fast black and tan; six pairs \$1.25; one pair..... 25c
100 dozen Boys' and Misses' fast black French Ribbed Hose, stamped "Keely Co.'s Special," Hermsdorf dye, no fading..... 25c
50 dozen Gents' Shawknit Half Hose, fast black and gray; will go on sale Monday at..... 15c
75 dozen Ladies' fast black, 40-gauge Schoppers; celebrated German make, Hermsdorf dye, four pairs for..... 75c
50 dozen Ladies' and Gents' Hose and Half Hose, fast black, with solid white feet, at..... 25c

Our New Silks.

All-Silk Changeable Taffetas, in over twenty-five new and handsome combinations, per yard..... 75c
All-Silk Striped Taffetas, in the newest combinations, to be placed on sale next week at..... 75c
All-Silk Black Satin Brocades, elaborate designs, extraordinary value, 75c, 85c, \$1.25 and..... \$1.50
All-Silk Gros Grain Brocades, choice designs; best and biggest bargains ever offered; 75c, 85c, \$1.25, \$1.50 and..... \$2.00
Black Crystal Cords, Frosted Gros de Londre, Satin Duchess, Satin Pompadour, Japanese Habutai. Grand assortment; popular prices.

Table Linens, Towels, Etc.

66-Inch Cream Table Damask.....was.....65c.....at..... 40c
66-Inch Cream Table Damask.....was 75c.....at..... 50c
66-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was 85c.....at..... 69c
72-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was \$1.00.....at..... 89c
72-Inch Bleached Table Damask.....was \$1.25.....at..... 98c
Extra heavy Huck Towels, 20x40, only..... 15c
Extra heavy Huck Towels, 27x45, only..... 21c
Full bleached Huck Towels, 22x40, only..... 25c

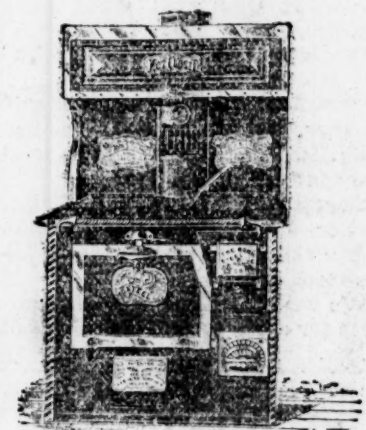
NEW—
TABLE
—LINENSNEW—
DRESS
—GOODSNEW—
TABLE
—NAPKINSNEW—
DRESS
—TRIMMINGSNEW—
WRITING
—PAPERNEW—
DRESS
—LININGSNEW—
FRENCH
—FLANNELSNEW—
LACE
—CURTAINSNEW—
MUSLIN
—UNDERWEARNEW—
STOCK OF
—PERFUMERYNEW—
LOT OF
—KERCHIEFSNEW—
STOCK OF
—FLANNELETSNEW—
PERCALES
—& CALICOESNEW—
STYLES IN
—Gents' Scarfs

FROM "GAY NEW YORK."

Fine Opals, Diamonds, Emeralds, Sapphires and other precious stones, just received, which are now being mounted in our own factory, in the latest and most attractive styles. Call and let us show them to you at

DELKIN'S
POPULAR JEWELRY STORE,
69 Whitehall Street.

"IMPERIAL"



\$5.00

PER MONTH.

1,500 in use in Atlanta. Enamelled ware, asbestos lined, patent drop door, patent warming closet, patent oven bottom, patent top support, patent rimmed lids.

OIL GAS



\$6.00.

The perfection of Oil Stoves. No smoke, smell or trouble. No danger of explosion.

WOOD & BEAUMONT

STOVE AND FURNITURE CO.,
85-87 Whitehall, 70-72 S. Broad Sts

A. E. BOWEN,
FINE PORTRAITS
68 Whitehall.

STILSON

JEWELRY,
55 Whitehall Street
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing,
Bottom Prices.

Half fare rate to Cartersville for Sam Jones Meeting. W. & A. trains leave Atlanta 8:05 a. m., 3 p. m., returning arriving Atlanta 12:10 p. m., 7:30 p. m. Go and spend the day.

M. RICH AND BROS.

EXHIBIT OF FALL DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Commencing Monday, we will exhibit in all departments the most select lines ever shown in the city of Atlanta. Foreign and domestic designs, real novelties that are to be had only at the opening of the season.

OUR FALL STOCK Will surpass in magnitude and beauty anything yet shown south.

OUR DRESS GOODS STOCK

Both in black and colored goods contain many exclusive novelties that we cannot duplicate and opens Monday with a greater assortment of goods than ever before. We make early Fall prices that will make it an object to purchase now.

SILKS AND VELVETS

For this department we cannot begin to describe the extensive line of Fall designs or their beauty. On visiting us on your inspection tour of early Fall goods we will surprise you. Our Velvets and Velours for Capes and Trimmings an extensive assortment arrived yesterday.

READY-MADE SUITS

We start off in this department while the Cloaks and Wraps are arriving with a Special of 50 New, Tailor-Made Suits in navy blue, black, green and fancy mixtures. Half lined with changeable silk, extra wide skirts and new sleeves. Just call and see them, worth \$10.00 a Suit—Only \$5.00 a Suit.

ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Contain new things for Fall that are open for your inspection. Whether you are ready to make purchases or not we are anxious to have you see that our Greater efforts are being made to lead in the Fall trade.

RUGS. RUGS.

Rugs from Turkey, Persia and India.
Rugs from Scotland, England, France and Germany. None in the South equal our selection.
30x60 in. Heavy Smyrna Rugs..... \$1.50
36x72 in. Heavy Smyrna Rugs..... \$2.50
Heavy Skin Rugs..... \$1.50
Ottomans 49c; Best at..... 69c

FURNITURE, Etc.
Fine Arm Cribber Seat Rocker, in oak or mahogany finish, worth \$4.50; new..... \$2.99
50 Chiffoniers, from \$5.10 to..... 45.00
75 Sideboards, from \$9 to..... 75.00
25 Dining Tables, from \$2.25 to..... 38.00
\$25 Combination Bookcases, from \$12 to..... 35.00
40 Bookcases, from \$3.75 to..... 50.00
1,000 Iron Beds on sale next week.
From Beds for Children, from \$2 to..... 7.50
Three-quarter Iron Beds, from \$3.85 to..... 7.50
Full size Iron Beds, from \$4.15 to..... 12.00
Large lot Remnants of Body Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, per yard, from 10c to..... 25
Tapestry, from 40c to..... 25
Body Brussels, from 65c to..... 75
600 Rolls Wallpapers, 40 yards to roll; must be closed out. Prices from \$3.00 to..... 10.00

BRIC-A-BRAC AND DRAPERIES.

Every one in Atlanta knows we have had the only complete line of Bric-a-brac in the city, and now with a new room to show it in, we have doubled the assortment of Works of Art.

See the new Drapery stock and enormous lines of Lace Curtains in beautiful designs at Half usual price.

M. RICH & BROS., 54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.

Nobby Autumn Suits.

They are commanding a great deal of attention. Our display of the new effects suggests many expressions of good will. It's superb Clothing--the styles are natty and pretty--prices reasonable enough. Pushing people are at the helm. This business is not allowed to drift.

\$10. \$12. \$15. \$18. \$20.

Extraordinary preparations in Suits at these prices. Come and see. Nobbiest of the nobby. You don't suppose we'd let anybody undersell us. We combine elegance and economy. No guesswork or chance in regard to quality. We've gathered the best and distribute them under a good guarantee. Your money back, if you want it.

Cads-Steel Co

"John Ashton" by Judge Capers Dickinson, a story of the late war. Handsomely printed and bound by The Foote & Davis Co.
sup 2 l-m wed fri sun

FUNERAL NOTICE.

DUNLAP.—The friends and acquaintances of John B. Dunlap, J. D. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Harwell, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Watkins and Edgar Dunlap are invited to attend the funeral of John B. Dunlap at the residence of J. D. Dunlap, 19 Dunlap street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. W. Landrum will officiate.

JOHNSON.—Rev. J. S. Johnson died at the residence of his son, F. M. Johnson, 32 West Baker, yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Perry, Ga., for interment. Will be buried with Masonic honors.



He did not know that we made SUITS to measure for \$20.00. Made by the best Atlanta tailors. Guaranteed in every way. A thousand styles to select from.

Davis Tailoring Co.

14 Peachtree St.

ATLANTA BOY IN PUNCHAL

Natal Cadet Woodward Describes Annapolis Training and a Cruise to Madeira.

"Four bells" has just been struck. It is 6 o'clock and the impatient bugler, who has been pacing the corridor for the past ten minutes, lifts the instrument of torture to his mouth and begins the sweet strains of reveille.

Hardly has he ceased when the injunction, "Turn out on this floor!" is made by the cadet in charge.

This is the beginning of a day in naval cadet life. After thirty-five minutes of preparation for breakfast "company" is sounded. Before marching into the mess hall, however, the battalion is inspected, and all irregularities reported.

After breakfast the rooms have to be swept, beds made and everything about the room neatly arranged. From 8 o'clock until noon studies and recitations occupy the time of the cadets. At 12:30 dinner is ready, and after three-fourths of an hour spent satisfying the "inner man" a few minutes is allowed for recreation. At 2 o'clock the call to studies is again sounded and until 4 o'clock recitations are made. A few minutes only are given to "shift," otherwise to prepare for drill of the day, which is determined by a fixed schedule.

On certain days the cadets go through infantry and artillery maneuvers, while on others gymnasium, boat, seamanship drills, landline parties and other drills are gone through with.

After drill and drill supper, the cadets who engage in outdoor sports and athletics occupy the time in training for the inter-collegiate games of football, basketball, etc., according to the season.

It is not improper to state here that the naval cadets do exceedingly well considering the little training they have.

They may justly feel proud of last year's football record, scoring 152 points to their opponents' 16 in the seven games played. Of the four shell races two were lost and two won.

Those cadets who do not engage in athletics spend the hour between drill and supper in pleasant conversation with the "femmes" who visit Annapolis and the naval academy. After supper the "pieces" take their sitting up exercise at the armory for twenty minutes each night to evening.

As soon as the three bells are heard the noise begins and for half an hour the merry songs and laughter of the cadets resound through the corridors. During this half hour many things occur which would prove interesting to an invisible spectator. These are the few brief minutes when the upper classes give their advice to the plebs; while they are the longest thirty minutes of the day for this "down-trodden" class.

Soon, however, taps is sounded, when all, plebs and youngsters alike, congregate in the "dormitory" to sleep.

This routine is continued day in and day out during the eight months the cadets spend at Annapolis, with two exceptions. On Saturdays the studies and drills cease at 12 o'clock. In the afternoon liberty to visit friends in the city is given.

On Sunday, after he has attended the chapel service, the day is given to himself. He generally occupies this time in "spooning" and in answering letters.

June Week Exercises. Of the many examinations held at the academy the most tiresome are those held at this time, also, that the various athletic cadets are thoroughly rejoiced when they are over.

The crowning point of the year, however, is June week. At this time the grounds, dotted in the green with nature, present a beautiful picture.

The honorable secretary of the navy and the honorable board of visitors were among the distinguished visitors last June. The exhibition drills given by the cadets on this occasion were very fine and every one who witnessed them was of the opinion that they could not have been done better.

The very appropriate conclusion of the week was the June ball, which was attended by the friends and relatives of the cadets from the various states. The day after the ball we embarked on the United States steamship Monongahela, but did not uncover until Monday noon.

Goodbye to America. At 6 o'clock, amid the cheers and good wishes of a large crowd on the Santee wharf, we left Annapolis, towed by the United States steamer Bancroft. She continued to tow us until we got out of the capes (Charles and Henry). Although the passage to Madeira was devoid of any particular incident, we had an enjoyable twenty-eight days' sail. When 200 miles from the capes a carrier pigeon bearing a message was let go. The message, which arrived at the academy safely, stated that we had experienced some rough weather and that nearly all of the cadets were seasick. After a day or two, however, we had become accustomed to the continual rolling and pitching of the vessel.

When not at work or at our studies we passed the time very pleasantly in singing and spinning yarns or in watching the shoals of gamboling porpoises or the rapid flight of the stormy petrels. On June 13th we were visited by a heavy squall, which lasted for some time and we were driven into the lee of the island. The anniversary of the declaration of independence was celebrated as it usually is at sea. All work was suspended and a salute of twenty-one guns fired at noon and the afternoon devoted to games, contests and other pastimes.

After several days of anxious waiting the pleasant land, "Land, ho!" was passed by the lookout stationed at the mainmast at daybreak, July 7th.

The land first sighted was the island of Porto Santo, the volcanic peaks of which rose, phantom-like, out of the sea. This island is the only inhabited satellite of Madeira, having about 2,000 inhabitants, all of whom live in one town, Villa Baleia.

We then passed by a group of three uninhabited rocks lying about twenty miles southwest of Porto Santo and ten miles southeast of Madeira. These islands are called the "Desertas." When opposite them we were in full view of Madeira, with its barren, rocky cliffs and pine-capped mountains. The eastern end of Madeira juts out into the long narrow crooked promontory of St. Lorenzo.

On the islet of Tora is situated a light-house, the flashing light of which being 30 feet high, may be seen at a distance of twenty-five miles. Doubling the point, we saw little hamlets formed of white-washed cases, standing among trellised vineyards or patches of sugar cane.

Having passed some lofty cliffs, penetrated by many volcanic dykes, we soon passed Santa Cruz, a very important town on the island. It stands at the mouth of a ravine on the edge of a small bay, backed by steep hills. Being on the lee of the island, it was thought best to keep near the shore, but the wind was not strong enough to keep us going. Our speed had changed suddenly from nine knots to nothing, but getting under no better headway, we stood out to sea once more and catching a slight breeze sailed ten or twelve miles to the southwest.

After several attempts to enter the harbor

of a tugboat was signalled for. We were about despairing when some one cried: "There comes the Lobo!" Sure enough a tug was seen headed toward us, and it was the Lobo. We gave her 210 to tow us in. A pleasant surprise was in store for us—our mail, the first in four weeks, had been brought in the Lobo.

We were immediately taken in tow and were soon furling sail and making other preparations for coming to anchor. At length we rounded Cabo Garajao (Brazen Head) and entered the shallow bay of Funchal. As it was dark, we could see nothing of the city except the lights, which were numerous.

At 7:15 the Lobo, having dropped her hawser, the command was given to "Let go the port anchor." We anchored about half a mile from the city. "Turning in!" was the order. We gave her 210 to tow us in. A pleasant surprise was in store for us—our mail, the first in four weeks, had been brought in the Lobo.

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was answered by twenty-one from the fort on Loo Rock. We spent the morning getting the ship in readiness for the visit of the United States consul. He was received about 12 o'clock with the usual salute and ceremonies. During the morning the governor of the island visited the ship. Shortly afterwards it was also visited by French and Portuguese officers.

The Cadets Go Ashore. As soon as one goes ashore at Funchal he is attracted by the general air of neatness and cleanliness that pervades it. Although there is nothing especially attractive to the eye in the city, there is a certain foreign look about the streets and buildings which render it interesting. The streets are narrow and irregular, but are well drained. At night they are lighted by petroleum lamps.

The manner of paving is one of the characteristic features of the island, and peculiarly adapted to the conveniences used. The roads are formed of rounded pebbles of basalt, brought from the beach, laid tight and firm, and are so slippery that a person walks upon them with difficulty. For this reason no wheeled vehicles are used, but bullock carts are used. These are covered baskets about five feet long placed on runners and drawn by bullocks. The runners are graced with a rag or juicy cactus leaf to make them glide more smoothly over the pavement. To give a firmer footing on the steeper slopes the pavement is ribbed transversely—corduroy fashion.

The hammock, or rede, consisting of a long piece of stout fabric fastened at each end to a pole of bamboo, and being furnished with a hood and curtains outside and inside, with a mattress and coverlet, forms another comfortable conveyance when carried on the shoulders of two experienced bearers. Wherever pavements are formed on the side of the roadway pretty designs and sometimes the names of the shopkeepers are artistically laid with different colored pebbles.

The houses are built of stone with sloping tiled roofs, and have an exterior coating of lime, generally white, set off with bright green shutters and balconies. The houses are generally low, few of them being over two stories high. The ground floors of those in the principal streets are used as stores or shops (magasins du louver).

In various parts of the city are open spaces (praças) surrounded by trees and shaded walks furnished with seats, where groups of men may be found debating over the local news. The principal square is the Praça do Constituido, or Constitution square, lying between the cathedral and the governor's palace, at the upper end of the Estrada da Cidade. This short but pretty street terminates at the pier, which juts out from the beach and is planted with shady palms.

On the northeast side of the cathedral is another square, styled the Largo de S. Sebastiao, used as a market place. It contains an antique fountain, called Chafariz. Here various wares are displayed, and here are congregated scores of crippled, diseased and lazy beggars, with whom the island abounds.

Near the Praça da Constituido is situated the new public garden, very pretty and ornamental. Here tropical plants of various kinds with bright leaves and gorgeous flowers can be found. In the center of the garden is a rustic bandstand, where music is rendered twice a week by an excellent band. Radiating from this central point are beautiful shady walks. Just outside of the garden and south of it is a new and very handsome seacoast. It resembles very much the larger theaters of New York. The interior and exterior are finished in white and gilt ornaments.

Funchal has no rivers, but there are three rivulets which cross the city, finding their way with difficulty amongst the stones at the bottom of deep beds, where washers are usually at work amidst many square yards of linen spread on the rocks to dry in the sun. The scene is an interesting one, but one which tells of poverty more vividly than can be expressed in words. Water is very scarce and consequently very valuable in Funchal.

A visit to the old Peak fort was very interesting. It is an old castellated structure of the tropics, the bright blue sky, glowing sun, hills covered with trellised vines, deep sea—all meet and delight the eye.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of July 8th, we fired a salute of twenty-one guns, which

was answered by twenty-one from the fort on Loo Rock. We spent the morning getting the ship in readiness for the visit of the United States consul. He was received about 12 o'clock with the usual salute and ceremonies. During the morning the governor of the island visited the ship. Shortly afterwards it was also visited by French and Portuguese officers.

The Old Cathedral. The Cathedral, or Se, is a large edifice near the center of town. It is very old, being begun in 1483. It was completed in 1514. The style of architecture is a mixture of Italian and Gothic. The clock in "the old church steeple" is the only public horologe in town. It is in a square tower over 100 feet high, surmounted by a spire with glazed tiles and is hung with four bells.

The principal cemetery at Funchal is a spacious plot of ground planted with cypresses. This is in the western part of Funchal, and is surrounded by a high wall in which is a handsome gateway of heavy stone. Upon each grave may be found the photograph of the deceased, and above many of them beautiful monuments are placed.

Near at hand is the convent of Santa Clara, the oldest in the island, being erected in 1652. Peak Fort overlooks it. Large silk shawls knitted by the sisters

may be easily pulled through a finger ring. It requires six weeks of constant work to make one of these shawls. The prices are from \$5.00 to \$8.00 (35 to 55), according to size.

The sisters also make embroidery, white thread doilies and other ornamental needle work.

At the pottery, natives were engaged in making coarse earthenware, such as pots, jugs and small figures of baked clay. The display of various painted fruits and vegetables, owing to the great abundance of fruit, it is very cheap. Genuine Madeira wine may also be bought very cheap at any of the numerous wine shops about the city.

On Wednesday evening, July 5th, a religious festival was begun. The whole front of the church where the services were held was lighted with about 5,000 small petroleum lights, and although the streets are narrow, thousands of natives were congregated about the building. On each side was stationed a band, and as soon as one would cease playing, the other would strike up some pretty air. The interior of the church was decorated in a most dazzling manner. After we had returned to the ship, we noticed that the hills were dotted with fires and rockets in honor of the occasion.

The following day a long religious procession attracted many gazers into the streets. The sacred images issued from the church, borne upon men's shoulders and surrounded by little children, dressed as angels, bearing lighted candles, followed these came files of dignitaries, ecclesiastical and civil, and a guard of soldiers, followed by a band, brought up the rear. The houses before which the procession passed were decorated with flowers and evergreens, flags and colored drapery.

An Animated Scene. There is no lack of animation in the city. What with the sleek and well-saddled donkeys carrying pack saddles with a freight of sand or pebbles; hawkers displaying their wares; hammock bearers carrying tourists about the city; the quaint attire and on the beach, crowds of gossips—the scene is full of life. In addition to this, hardly a day passes that a steamer from some foreign port does not come into the bay.

The natives are noted for their excellent wicker chair and fancy basket work, and for the beautiful flowers made of the brilliant plumage of native birds. They also manufacture coarse woolen and linen goods, straw hats, musical instruments, principally the machete, a small guitar, and pottery. The souvenirs of the island are: inlaid woodwork boxes and card cases, paper cutters of dark tile wood, walking sticks and other articles made from the pretty woods of the island, pia teeth, mats and ornamental needle work, hair chains, miniature bullock carts, and hammocks in silver, gold rings and other jewelry, most of which bears the signs of the zodiac. The quaintly shaped cap (carapuca) which was at one time worn by the natives, is another pretty souvenir. This cap, made of blue cloth lined with red, resembles, somewhat, an inverted funnel, the pipe-like part being long and slender, and the cap-shaped portion being small.

A Bit of Geography and History. The Madeiras is a group of islands in the north Atlantic ocean, belonging to Portugal. They have the same latitude of Charleston. The largest of the group is Madeira (island of woods), which has an area of about 275 square miles. This is the one we visited. Its length from Ponta da Pargo to Ponta da Cruz is about thirteen miles. The coast line is about eighty-five miles.

Funchal, the capital, is about 30 miles from Morocco, 55 miles from Lisbon and 240 miles from Tenerife. The island resembles somewhat a leaf. An elevated ridge, having a mean height of 4,000 feet, forms the backbone of the island, up to which ravines of great depth penetrate from both coasts. The loftiest peak, Pico Ruivo, rises near the middle of this ridge, 6,260 feet above the sea. It is often hidden in the clouds. Of the many cliffs, which form a sea-wall about Madeira, the highest is

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Office Men in Walnut,
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PRICES THIS WEEK
Two Desks Office
match Desks.
Inquiries cordially solicited
and answered, and cuts
for everything we

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QUITO BARS
Monday Morning, very
frame, put \$1.50

COMPANY.
a few miles west of Punalu,
is 1,300 feet high, but with
the highest in the world. The
ants of Madeira are of Portu-
The natives are generally of
well formed, and athletic
and eyes are the only attrac-
of the women, few of whom
are married. The natives are
of the Portuguese government
the anchor for home."

Anchor for Home.
The heartily welcomed order
even about 10:30 on the morning
The captain had been disap-
pined, and amid the familiar
"Home, Sweet Home" played
we rushed around meeting
being centered on America.
The anchor was up, we set sail,
like wind bore us out to set.
The winds, we returned by
very course, crossing the tropic
on the 27th.
Rainbows, beautiful sunsets, na-
tural stars, seven or eight wa-
ved several whales were among
sights on the return pass.
August 1st we were started
"Man overboard!" The life
go immediately and we were
were making only four knots a
the incident occurred, the main
line, made fast to the taffan-
numbered up on deck. It was
member of the gun crew
standing on an open
when the landward carried him
was unhurt. As soon as the
men picked up we started on
Annapolis.
permitted to go ashore one
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AS TO REGISTRATION

Books Will Close on Either the 16th
or 17th of This Month.

QUESTION OF A MAJORITY
Wise Ones Say Wait and See How
Many Are Registered.

JUDGE HOPKINS CALLS SEAB WRIGHT
Further Extracts from the Recent
Speech of General Gordon—Political
News of Georgia.

The registration books close either on the
16th or 17th—there seems to be some un-
certainty as to the exact date. The matter
has been submitted to the attorney general
by his decision, but to be in the safe side
every democrat should register on or be-
fore the 16th.

The uncertainty is due to seeming ambi-
guity in the law referring to this matter.
The Constitution was led into some con-
fusion like further ambiguity—or rather a
statement which, if allowed to stand alone
without regard to what has been published
heretofore on this subject, might be mis-
leading.

That statement sounded as if the demo-
cratic leaders were taking to themselves
at any time they chose, and being satisfied
as the outlook had selected September 16th
as the date.

The idea meant to be conveyed was that
as long as there is any doubt as to the
date, the democratic leaders advise the
members of the party to take no
chances and get their names on the registra-
tion rolls not later than the 16th.

The question of probable majority in the
October election is one generally discussed
where politics is talked.

"Don't make calculations on majorities
before the election, but in others it is
an advice of an old head yesterday. 'You
will not be able to make an estimate on
the total until you know the number regis-
tered in each county. The fact is, nobody
knows how this law is going to work. It
is all right in counties that have had a
registration law before, but in others it is
an experiment and it will not do to be
claiming too much before you know where
you stand.'"

Estimates made by the guessers vary
greatly. At populist headquarters the man-
agers profess to believe that they have a
dance to carry the state. These estimates
are based largely on the record of re-
ports which their candidate for governor
makes concerning the receptions he is
having. Seab may be temperate in some
reports, but he certainly sees double—or
more—when it comes to estimating his
crowds.

Judge Hopkins, of Thomasville, cites a
case in point. Seab has, it seems, been talk-
ing of his reception at Thomasville and
the judge, who is one of Georgia's most
conservative citizens, takes issue with him
on the following card:

"Thomasville, Ga., September 10, 1908.
Editor Constitution: I take the following
extracts from Mr. Wright's interview with
the Fulton, as reported in your evening pa-
per:

"At Thomasville I spoke to fifteen hundred
men and they were throwing up hats
and cheering so long that at times I could
not speak for minutes. I am informed that
at Athens, where Mr. Wright spoke to about
one hundred and seventy-five people and the
crowd created no small commotion."
"I am as conservative on an estimate as
any man and I tell you I am not deceived."
"Mr. Wright is as conservative as I am."
"I have seen his crowds elsewhere as here
and I fully understand the basis of his
prediction of his election by 5,000 majority."
The exact seating capacity of our court-
house, where Mr. Wright spoke, was about
100, including bar and jury boxes, as ar-
ranged with chairs and benches in rear. It
is an established fact that the crowd
making 258 before. In the gallery there were
about 150. The total number of people
estimated at 500 in all. We make an
audience of 408. The highest estimate of
the crowd I have heard of is 500. It did not
"It would have been impossible to have
seen Governor Atkinson's audience in the
courthouse. The judge's committee of
the governor to know if he would speak
at the courthouse. Mr. Wright's audi-
ence capacity of the courthouse. Mr. Wright
is one of Thomasville's 'winter visitors,'
and has many personal friends here, of
whom smile at his 'conservative estimate' of
150. Many of them do not believe Seab
said it."
H. W. HOPKINS.

There are but a few more days for active
campaigning between today and the date
for the state election, and it is important
that the winds of every county be
push forward the campaign vigorously
during these few days.

Much depends on a rousing democratic
victory at the October election. The pri-
mary effect of that would, of course, be
in the direction of the present democratic
state and many personal friends here, of
whom smile at his 'conservative estimate' of
150. Many of them do not believe Seab
said it."

It will take work to put Georgia where
she belongs; that is, to pile up a big demo-
cratic victory, and every member of the
party should do his utmost to bring about
this result. In most respects the campaign
is proceeding satisfactorily, but there is
some complaint that some men are showing
a disposition to shirk the work which they
should be doing. This applies especially to
men who ought to be speaking. A few men
are doing it all. In many cases Chairman
Cly's requests and assignments have been
with declination or refusal, but there is
other, and the result is that a few men
have to do all the active campaigning. It
is the duty of every democratic speaker to
respond promptly to the call of the state
and county organizations. True demo-
cratic man. The campaign should be vigor-
ously carried on. The campaign should be
"stamped" in Georgia during the next two
weeks. In this is done, Georgia will roll up
such a democratic majority as will make
us all proud.

Are you doing your part?

In view of a statement that has been print-
ed in several papers, The Constitution has
been glad to publish the following card,
which appeared in the columns of its con-
temporary:

THE DAY.

Mr. Barrett is going to vote for Bryan.

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DR. BARRETT IS DEAD

The Beloved Episcopal Minister Dies at Wytheville, Va.

END CAME LATE YESTERDAY

For Months He Has Been Suffering with a Fatal Malady.

HIS END HAS LONG BEEN EXPECTED

Spent Many Years in Atlanta and Was a Great Power for Good in This City.

Dr. Robert South Barrett, D.D., died at Wytheville, Va., yesterday afternoon, after a long illness.

A telegram announcing this long expected death was received last night and will convey regret into hundreds of homes in this city, whose love for the distinguished divine is unbounded.

He died at Wytheville, Va., yesterday afternoon, surrounded by the members of his family and numerous friends. The end was expected, and life passed away while the great man was conscious of every one around him.

The end came without a struggle. Peacefully he entered into sleep.

For months Dr. Barrett has been suffering from a malady that he knew was his death call. His physicians told him a few weeks ago that the end was inevitable.

Little more than a year ago Dr. Barrett gave up his charge in Atlanta to go into a broader field. He was sent to Washington in the capacity of general supervisor of the Episcopal churches throughout the eastern states. It was a position of great responsibility and one that few men are capable of filling.

It was while in his new field that the malady took a firm hold of him. Several weeks ago he was carried to Wytheville, Va., the old home of his wife. He selected this quiet, peaceful village, from which he took the company of his life, who had been his comfort in the days of trials and struggles, to await the end.

Sketch of His Life.

Robert South Barrett, D.D., was born at Milton, N. C., on the 5th of June, 1831.

After receiving a collegiate education and graduating as a civil engineer from North Carolina, he decided to adopt the ministry as his profession. To this end he applied himself with vigorous energy and received his diploma in theology in 1856.

During the same year he was united in marriage to Miss Kate Waller, of Virginia, a lady of bright intellect and culture, who has been the companion of his ministerial labors and the source of much of his encouragement and inspiration.

Dr. Barrett's first charge was that of Christ church, Richmond, Va. He began his ministry at this place in 1857, but a short time afterwards moved to Henderson, Ky., where he was settled as rector of the Episcopal church. In 1861 he was called to the charge of St. Paul's church, at Henderson, where he remained until he came to Atlanta, in 1867.

His Work in Atlanta.

For eight years Dr. Barrett was the dean of St. Luke's Episcopal church. Coming to his new charge comparatively unknown, he soon won his way into the hearts of the members of the congregation by his earnest sermons and his work among the people of his church.

It was but a few years after his arrival before he was recognized as one of the most influential men identified with the Episcopal church in the south.

Gradually Dr. Barrett grew into prominence. He began his new charge with only a small number of hearers and members. He closed with audiences that the church was unable to hold.

Personally he was one of the most magnetic men in the pulpit. Being a close student, his conversation on all subjects was interesting and rich. His studio was frequently filled with friends of both sexes who appreciated his vast knowledge and delighted in his conversation.

Dr. Barrett, though strict in the observance of his creed, was a man of broad and liberal views, and his religion was one of tenderness and catholicity. He had traveled broadly over the land and had several times crossed the water. In 1890 he witnessed the production of the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, in Bavaria, and was greatly impressed by the sacred drama, as enacted by the consecrated men who took a part in it.

Disliked to Leave Atlanta.

Dr. Barrett left Atlanta reluctantly. His hosts of friends sent committees to him to insist on his remaining. At the time his health was failing and he was beginning to feel the malady that was the cause of his death. His duties in Atlanta, owing to his large charge, were too heavy for his physical condition.

Since leaving Atlanta he has been unable to do much active work, and virtually his labors were ended here.

In addition to his ministerial work Dr. Barrett, by a systematic arrangement of his hours, has found a frequent opportunity for the employment of his pen. He is the author of "Thought Seeds," "Character Building," "Hymn Writers of the Church," "A Plea for Liberty," "Churchman's Scrap Book," "Religion and Politics," "Episcopal," "The South" and "Nineteen Questions About the Church." This last publication had a sale of more than 100,000 volumes.

His Last Volume Ended.

Several years ago Dr. Barrett promised his friends that he would complete a number of his sermons and have them published in book form. This was the last work of his life.

It was begun and finished from his deathbed. It is the work of a man who sees death approaching and knows it is impossible to stop it.

The little book was finished only a few weeks ago, and contains the logic, the beautiful phrases and the truth as depicted by a man who has spent his life in studying the truths of revelation and the hereafter. The little book contains thirteen sermons, as follows:

1. "The Soul and the Body."

2. "God-Revealed in the World's Forces."

3. "God-Revealed in a Divine Man."

4. "God-Revealed in a Book."

5. "Death Does Not End It All."

6. "The Resurrection of the Body."

7. "Prayer Is Scientific."

8. "Thinkable Religion-Belief."

9. "Personal Religion-Faith."

10. "The Tragedy of Sin."

11. "The Meaning of the Cross."

12. "Life and the Life Giver."

13. "The Church."

The sermons are arranged in most attractive style, the compelling and composition being perfect. It was the work of a great man.

MISTRIAL DECLARED

Jury in the McCullough Case Failed to Agree Upon a Verdict.

JURORS WERE DISMISSED

McCullough Will Be Tried Again for His Life.

RECEIVES THE NEWS IN FULTON COUNTY JAIL

Was Greatly Shocked When the Constitution Man Told Him of the Verdict—What He Says.

After being out twenty-nine hours the jury which held the fate of John McCullough in its hands returned without a verdict yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

A mistrial was declared.

McCullough will have to stand a second trial on the charge of murdering his wife.

The outcome of the trial was a mighty blow to him, but was generally expected by the public.

The poll of the jury could not be ascertained. There was a rumor abroad in Jonesboro all day yesterday that the jury stood eleven for guilty and one for acquittal.

This juror, according to general rumor, held out from 1 o'clock Friday afternoon until 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon preventing a verdict and causing a mistrial.

When the jury retired at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon a verdict was expected speedily. When a few hours passed and the verdict was not brought in the people began to expect what happened yesterday afternoon—that a mistrial would be declared.

This seemed to be the only result of the trial. McCullough was very hopeful until four or five hours had elapsed after the jury's retirement, and no verdict had been reached. He then grew rather gloomy. But still he held to the vague hope that the jury might be persuaded to return a verdict.

He was greatly shocked when he was told by the juror that the jury had returned a verdict of guilty.

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THE PASSING THROU.

"I have seen many political demonstrations in the north and west, but the one which marked Mr. Bryan's visit to Cleveland surpassed everything I have ever witnessed," said Mr. Hamilton Douglas, Mr. Douglas attended the recent great gathering of Knights of Pythias held in Cleveland. Thousands of Pythians were present. Mr. Bryan reached Cleveland during the session of the knights.

"I watched the crowd outside the hotel waiting for Mr. Bryan," says Mr. Douglas. "Men and women were packed in for blocks in all directions. When Mr. Bryan started from the hotel four policemen had all they could do to escort him to a carriage."

"This was in marked contrast to the incident which occurred a few days later. The republicans planned a great excursion from Cleveland to Canton. The idea was to have the Knights of Pythias run down and pay their respects to the republican nominee. Both McKinley and Bryan are Pythians. The railroad gave cheap rates for the round trip. They advertised it widely. When the day came for the excursion the railroad had twelve coaches in the depot to take the big excursion down. But only five persons appeared and only three of these were Pythians. These men had bought tickets for the railroad offered to refund their money. When the train reached Canton the Knights of Pythias of gold suitcases in uniform to meet the excursion party. They had a long line of carriages in waiting for the prominent Pythians. Three who were going, although the railroad offered to refund their money. When the train reached Canton the Knights of Pythias of gold suitcases in uniform to meet the excursion party. 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A word in the papers Dress Goods. Not silence concerning already been collected for before seen such a favor buyers.

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Boise Co.

COLOMBE SUICIDES

Bookkeeper for the Union National Bank Kills Himself.

MORPHINE TAKES AWAY LIFE

New Orleans Failure Followed by a Sensational Death.

EXAMINER ESCOTT WILL TELL NOTHING

Financial Condition of the Concern Cannot Be Ascertained Till All Depositors Present Books.

New Orleans, September 12.—There are new developments in the bank situation. Books (per Colombe, who has been in a comatose condition since yesterday, died at his residence about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Mr. Morphy is about as to what caused his death. His friends say it was apoplexy brought on by great excitement at the position he found himself in. He was a short, stout man and this explanation is plausible. Others say he took morphine with suicidal intent. This doctor will not give any information, but at an inquest held to night a verdict of suicide by morphine poison was rendered.

If the bookkeepers robbed the bank they had outside confederates. These latter have not even been hinted at. Consequently the mystery surrounding the Union National bank failure is as impenetrable as ever.

Book Examiner Escott was asked how the individual bookkeepers could succeed in embezzling so large an amount from the bank when they did not have the handling of any funds. He replied:

"It is only done through collusion with outside parties. They can enter credits and so fix the accounts of the depositors with whom they are in collusion that an almost unlimited amount can be safely drawn out of the bank. The exact method employed in this case I do not know and do not intend to do this thoroughly and systematically and as soon as there are any results to be given out the public shall hear them."

Bookkeeper Lee's stoutly maintains his innocence, and his many friends utterly refuse to believe he is implicated in anything crooked.

The People's bank is still meeting all demands upon it and will probably weather the storm.

DAUNTLESS HAS FIRES BANKED

Tug Can Be Put in Motion in Two Hours' Time.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The tug closes with no new developments in the Dauntless case and with all future movements depending on Washington.

Spanish Consul de Lago has returned from Savannah, and it is thought very probable that next week will see with some decided action in the case. The Dauntless has her fires banked and can be ready for work in two hours.

LAURADA'S CAPTAIN ARRESTED.

Alleged Filibustering Boat Is Tied Up at Wilmington, Del.

Wilmington, Del., September 12.—(Special.)—Captain Murphy, of the steamer Laurada, was arrested today by United States Marshal Langan on the charge of organizing a military expedition against Spain.

The charge was preferred by the Spanish consul in Philadelphia, Captain Murphy was taken before United States Judge Smith this afternoon for a hearing. District Attorney Vandergift asked for a postponement until next Saturday. This was granted and Murphy was released on \$10,000 bail.

The Laurada completed the unloading of her cargo last night and this morning she was taken to the wharf. She was asked for clearance papers. They were refused under orders from Washington.

MORGAN DEMOCRATS CONVERGE

New Executive Committee Is Selected and Nominees Are Indorsed.

Madison, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The democrats of Morgan county assembled in mass meeting here today and elected a new executive committee. The committee consists of: H. G. H. Hunter, chairman; C. M. Furrow, Joshua Hill, J. H. Hunter, city district; A. A. Barker and W. L. Walker, county district; John H. Houghton, Martins; A. C. Zachry, Kingston; J. J. Walton, Shepherds; W. A. Burney, Harwells; J. C. Hunter, Durand; J. H. Walker, Seale; George W. Davis, Adairsville; Harris Willard, Hells; J. C. Anderson, Martins; T. A. Sibley, Hells; E. C. Foster, Seale; H. H. Hale, Wellington; G. G. Martin, Askew. The convention unanimously indorsed both the national and state democratic tickets. A resolution was adopted endorsing the record of the retiring chairman, Hon. H. W. Baldwin, and thanking him for faithful performance of duties.

TEEPLE SERVED ONCE IN JAIL.

Man Charged with Counterfeiting Has Been in Prison.

Savannah, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—William Teeple was arrested today by Deputy United States Marshal J. B. Wilson on a charge of making and circulating counterfeit silver dollars.

These are the dollars which have been circulated by the negro, Charles Frizzell, and his wife, both of whom are now in jail. Frizzell says Teeple gave him the counterfeit dollars and told him he would give him 50 cents on each one he passed. Frizzell's wife tried it once too often and was caught. The evidence brought in the case of the negroes easily led to Teeple's arrest.

Teeple was at one time proprietor of a policy lottery and served six months' sentence in jail for so doing. After his release he kept a bake shop for a while, but from all indications came to the conclusion that the business was not profitable enough, so went to making or assisting in making counterfeit dollars. He has been held in default of \$2,000 bail.

ONE SMITH SUES TWO SMITHS.

Alleged Cousin of Bob Taylor Goes to Law.

Nashville, Tenn., September 12.—(Special.)—Sally Smith today sued Hugh Smith and wife for \$20,000 damages. She married the defendant's brother, John M. Smith, and charged that defendant circulated malicious charges, causing her husband to abandon her. She claims to be a first cousin of Governor Robert L. Taylor.

BRYAN'S TOUR IS TRIUMPHAL.

Continued from Thirteenth Page.

MUST CUT LOCALS

North Carolina's Commission Issues an Order to the Roads.

MUST REDUCE FREIGHT RATES

Passenger Rates Cut—Cheap Fares To Hear William J. Bryan on His Southern Tour.

Raleigh, N. C., September 12.—The railway commission today gave a hearing to the leading railroads, with a view ascertaining whether their present through rates discriminate against any local rates in North Carolina. The Southern railway was represented by Vice Presidents Baldwin and Andrews, and General Counsel Henderson. The question was asked by the commission whether the cut rates have so far increased business as to make it profitable in comparison with the former rates and whether the rates are based upon the long and short haul section of the interstate commerce act or only in effect to competitive points.

The commission today reduced passenger rates a quarter of a cent, making them 2 cents per mile first-class and 2 1/2 cents second class. The commission found that the long and short haul clause was violated by at least one road and ordered that the local freight tariffs be so reduced as to be proportionate to the cut through rates. A hearing will be held on the reasonableness of reduced rates to be had September 23d.

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MUST CUT LOCALS

North Carolina's Commission Issues an Order to the Roads.

MUST REDUCE FREIGHT RATES

Passenger Rates Cut—Cheap Fares To Hear William J. Bryan on His Southern Tour.

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Passenger Rates Cut—Cheap Fares To Hear William J. Bryan on His Southern Tour.

Raleigh, N. C., September 12.—The railway commission today gave a hearing to the leading railroads, with a view ascertaining whether their present through rates discriminate against any local rates in North Carolina. The Southern railway was represented by Vice Presidents Baldwin and Andrews, and General Counsel Henderson. The question was asked by the commission whether the cut rates have so far increased business as to make it profitable in comparison with the former rates and whether the rates are based upon the long and short haul section of the interstate commerce act or only in effect to competitive points.

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BUCK DISTRAUSTS BUGG.

Well-Known Business Man Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Owen T. Bugg, a man well known in a business as well as in a social way, was arrested yesterday on the charge of being a swindler and a cheat and a swindler. The warrant being sworn out by Colonel A. E. Buck. Bugg is president of the American Manufacturing and Export Company, and Colonel Buck owns 100 shares of stock in the company. It was over this stock that the trouble began.

Colonel Buck was anxious to dispose of his interests in the concern and gave the stock to Bugg to sell for him. Colonel Buck says that Bugg told him that the stock had been sold and that he would turn over the money in a few days, which he never did. Colonel Buck further says that he has several times tried to get Bugg to either return him the stock or turn over the money, but was always put off with excuses until finally he was forced to swear out a warrant to protect himself.



to be. It by necessity, circumstances or realization of talents that demand cultivation and mark out their vocations, are not to be despised. The woman is loved and beloved as the woman of fashion, and accepted in domesticity. No woman is respected by her own sex or more than the woman who is the wife of a composite sex than the one who braves the world and fulfills her mission as the bread winner. Whether she be the world renowned actress, the famous singer, the dramatic star or the rosy-checked factory girl, she can reach the highest degree in life by calling without ever compromising the principle of her existence, the principle of subservience and respect of mankind. And then the woman who is placed as we were in domestic life does not necessarily lose her womanhood. In the cottage and meet her laboring husband with a downcast, tired face. In the improved acceptance of the term new womanhood, she can reach the highest degree to accomplish it, perfect the details of her every day life, and though she aspires to something greater, let her still be satisfied with the things that she has. Let her be best of it by her greatest happiness. It is such a common and lamentable fact that many men, live not in the present, and overlook the things that they can accomplish, but spend their lives working in the impossibilities of the future. There are some women who are called to do, can happily combine the profession

"He was no longer called the author of the '*Dame aux Camelias*.' He was now known as the author of the '*Idées de Mistray*.' He was more than celebrated; he was illustrious.

"It was but seven years later—1876—that I dreamt of playing Dumas could be read aloud. I was at the comedy and had just finished reading."

"Following the custom, had paid my debts, exactly as is done for the academy; I wrote my letters to the committee in the name of the comte de Montmorency, a nomination hardly had been granted, when a lion fairly seized me. I had to sign. I was frightened. I had forebodings. I thought of the fate of the poor comte."

"Master, I have been named and am afraid to sign the book, which is large book—large as a prison door."

"What is it? Is it your own choice?"

"Those hairs of yours are too curly. Nature has rebel against you woman. Those having such hairs as these—grabbing a handful of their curly hair—should not sign any contracts."

"The next day I went and signed the beautiful book. Why? Oh! simply because—I was somewhat confused, I approached Dumas at that evening at the comedy: "Well!" said he to me:

"I signed."

"And I won 500 francs."

"How so, master?"

"Because you had left I related the conversation to Mme. Dumas; she told me."

the only large social event of the week is the very picturesque and interesting marriage of Mr. Almazars and Mr. Almony. A notable feature of the church ceremony was that, in walking out of the bride, the bride did not take the groom's arm and the bridesmaids followed the couple. This custom has been observed some time at the swell weddings of the north, but was seen for the first time here today evening. It avoids the often-awakened catching of steps that has necessitated in couples starting out together, and is rather a graceful, easy and sensible arrangement. The bride, on the occasion was the bride's mother, Ram Alutzars, who is the most beautiful of the Spanish women. She is an imported foiet of black peau de chamois, with a black and white patterned neck; the front of the corsage was rose chiffon, with a delicately ornamental border. Her bonnet was a dainty creation of different colored roses and ribbons, in place on her raven black hair by a bunch of superb diamonds. She carried a bouquet of Spanish roses.

Mr. Lewis Healey has returned to her in Pennsylvania.

Miss Martha Johnson, of Macon, will be visiting the beautiful women to visit Atlanta this winter.

Miss Belle Perkins of Richmond, Va., is visiting Mrs. S. C. Venable, at her home.

her honor. ***
s. O'Keefe and Miss Maud O'Keefe
visiting in Marin. ***
s. and Mrs. Spencer Atkinson will
return from Marietta till November.

s. and Mrs. Ridley are expected in the
1st of October. ***
s. and Mrs. Robert Collins are at Cal-
Pais, S. C. ***
s. J. E. Butler has returned home.

s. Darwin Jones and Miss Kathleen
s are expected home the first of Oc-
tober. ***
s. many friends of Mrs. Atkinson will
try to learn she has been quite ill at
the mansion for the last few days.

s. Andrew Carter and Master Gray
gone to Tennessee, where they will
for several weeks. ***
s. Lulu Belle Hemphill and Miss Mary
Howard will visit Griffin the latter
of the month. ***
s. Lulu Kingsbery will return to the
in October. ***
s. Lella Morris is the recipient of
charming attentions during her visit
enough. ***
s. evening Mrs. Samuel McGill en-
tains.

[illegible]

He is Getting Better.

Chuffy is then placed in a meat cut in small pieces and is placed near it. After trying a few times around his master, Chuffy is placed in the meat. Standing at the table and eat his haunches in the intelligent animal will lean over the top of the chair, take a piece of meat, paw it with his paw, and the meat is continued until the meat has disappeared.

Surprisingly enough, however, if the napkin is tied around his neck prior to the Chuffy will at once gobble up the meat like a starved animal and cannot be made to pick up one piece at a time.

His paw.

Severall is given a chance to demonstrate his talent. A stick about three feet long is held vertically with the top end resting on the floor. At the command to "Swan" his claws "will stand up" and, grasping the stick with his claws as far as he can, reach up and get a firm grip on the stick. Then he will slowly lift his head and hang at the end of the stick.

Severall is given a chance of this particular performance on the part of his chum, and falls to sleep and ticks and ticks and ticks until "Swan" drops the stick and turns upon a chair for protection.

DANCING

Miss Gipsy Morris' dancing classes will open the week in October at the Hotel

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Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 10.—(A. B. A.)—More than 1,200 delegates met at the Alabama Agricultural Hall here today for the opening of the annual convention of the National Farmers' Union.

Hon. Tennant Lee, president of the United States District Court at Birmingham, presided over the meeting in the afternoon.

Hon. Jesse W. Martin, U. S. senator from this district, presided over the democratic delegation.

Screws, of Montgomery; Jeffers, of Birmingham; Crenshaw, of Birmingham; and others in eloquent addresses commended the calling was a success.

The club of prospects. The ship will arrive tomorrow.

TWO MEN

Farmers Fight for Birmingham.

(Special)—From Birmingham, Ala., comes word that a fight has broken out between Sam Houston and prominent farmers of both counties. Both men are filled with shot and shell.

A feud has been going on since the late war between the two men. It is said that the two men have been fighting for years.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

30 pieces 54 inch Camel's Hair, very heavy..... 19c
 30 bolts Figured Brillantines, 26 inches wide..... 10c
 40 pieces all wool Imperial Serges, 38 inches wide..... 19c
 30 quality Henriettas, 38 inches wide..... 19c
 75c quality 48 in. Princetta Serge, very fine..... 39c
 31 pieces Jacquard, Mohair face, beautiful designs..... 39c
 30 bolts fine Novette Vigoureux Glace, \$1.25 value..... 59c

BLACK SILKS.

10 pieces all Silk 75c Swiss Taffeta..... 49c
 \$1.25 all Silk Empire Brocades and Brocade Duchesse..... 75c
 \$1.50 new styles in all Silk Satin Duchesse..... 75c
 \$2 Pompadour Peau de Soie and Jacquard Faconne Silks..... 98c

Now, if you need or expect to need a Black or Colored Wool Dress of the latest fall design, come to us this week and save half of your money. The values we will offer will never be duplicated. Stock complete.

STARTING THE SEASON

After six weeks of hard work our buyers have collected the greatest assortment of new fall Dry Goods ever shown in any Southern market, and at prices that only the hard and ready cash could command. During the past three weeks many large houses had to unload. Money—Money—was their cry. Coin we had. We only asked \$2 of good seasonal merchandise for our gold dollar. This we asked and received. We now stand ready to give our customers and friends the full benefit of our great scoops. So come Monday and every day next week prepared to get your wants supplied at half the regular prices. All goods delivered promptly. An extra force employed to serve the crowd.

DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS. DOMESTICS.

Good yard wide Sheeting..... 42c
 Good yard wide Bleaching..... 42c
 Good Bleached Cotton Flannel..... 5c
 Good Brown Cotton Flannel..... 42c
 Good quality Apron Gingham..... 33c
 Yard wide Fruit of the Loom..... 52c
 Best quality Indigo Prints..... 33c
 Best Turkey Oil Red Prints..... 33c
 Men's fixings..... 33c

MEN'S FIXINGS.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts..... 25c
 Best made Unlaundered Shirts..... 49c
 Men's full seamless Socks..... 5c
 Men's strictly fast black Socks..... 9c
 5,000 all Silk Windsor Ties..... 7c
 Men's \$1.25 Laundered Shirts..... 75c
 Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs..... 5c
 Men's Laundered Colored Bosom Shirts, made of good material, \$1 value..... 39c

SPECIAL.

All Summer Goods on hand must be swept out this week at 25c on the dollar.

Special.

Full size 10-4 Blankets..... 25c
 5 lbs. heavy gray Blankets, 10-4 full, pair..... 98c
 6 lbs. California All-wool Blankets, worth \$6..... \$2.98
 \$12.00 California fine All-wool Blankets..... \$4.98

Special.

40-inch fine white Victoria Lawns..... 5c
 40-inch fine Curtain Swisses, 39c quality..... 10c
 500 full 8-4 Chenille Table Covers..... 49c

Special.

138 dozen Ladies' Fine, Embroidered Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth from 25c to \$1, your choice..... 19c
 50 dozen Men's All-wool Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at..... 10c

Beldings

Wash Twist and Filo Silks, every shade made. See the new colors, just out, dozen..... 29c

Notions.

Paper Pins..... 1c
 Hair Pins..... 1c
 Kid Curlers..... 5c
 Photo Frames..... 10c
 Castle Soap..... 1c
 Spool Silk..... 1c
 Silk Twist, dozen..... 5c
 Package Writing Paper..... 5c
 Curling Irons..... 4c
 Zephyr, all shades..... 3c
 Household Ammonia..... 4c

Hosiery.

Ladies' and Misses' Fast Black Hose..... 5c
 Ladies' Fancy Top, Black Boots, German Dyed Hose..... 15c
 Ladies' 40-gauge, Hermsdorf Dyed Hose, 25c value..... 15c
 Ladies' 50c Silk Finish, Fine Black Hose..... 25c

Corsets.

300 Thomson's Corsets, made of good materials..... 49c
 Ladies' \$1 Nursing Corsets, to close..... 49c
 P. D. \$1.50 Corsets, all sizes, must close..... 98c
 Full line M. & G. Thomson's and P. D. Corsets at cut prices..... 5c

Linings and Findings.

Best Shirt Cambrics..... 2c
 Good Waist Linings..... 5c
 Best Gilbert's Silsesias..... 9c
 40-inch best Rustle Taffeta..... 9c
 Good Velvetene Binding..... 5c
 2-inch Velvetene Binding..... 10c
 Best N. V. B. Binding..... 19c
 Best patent Hooks and Eyes..... 3c
 Best Bunch Bones..... 5c
 Best Bone Casing..... 1c
 Best Stockinet Shields..... 10c

Laces.

1 lot Linen Torchon Laces, from one-half to two inches wide..... 2c
 Full lengths Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 49c
 \$2.00, fine designed Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 75c
 \$3.00, very handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains..... 98c
 \$4.00, extra fine Nottingham Lace Curtains..... \$1.48

Counterpanes.

500 full size Crochet Spreads, \$1 quality, Marseilles pattern..... 98c
 10 dozen Ladies' Dark Navy Blue Percale Shirt Waists, full laundered, to close..... 59c
 25 dozen Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists, \$1, closing price..... 25c
 2x2-2 yards German Satin Damask Table Covers..... 98c

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

50 bolts changeable Brilliantines, 26 inches wide..... 10c
 30c Henriettas, 38 inches wide, all shades..... 19c
 28 pieces 38-inch all wool Surah Serges—Special..... 19c
 50c two-tone Mohair Suits, 40 inches wide..... 25c
 50c 36-inch Shepherd and Vicuna Checks..... 25c
 75c 38-inch Vigoureux Boucle, new styles..... 39c
 \$1.00 Iridescent Boucle Suits, new mixtures..... 49c
 \$1.25 54-inch Vigoureux Twill Covert Suits..... 59c
 \$1.00 48-inch French Imperials, new shades..... 49c
 25 French Novelty Suit Patterns in Iridescent and wool mohair effects worth \$6.50; Monday's price..... \$2.98
 32 pieces Imported Novelty Suits, choice styles in Luster Yarn Bourette, silk and tufted Boucle, worth \$1.69 to \$2.50, now..... 98c

COLORED SILKS.

1 lot changeable and striped Taffetas, 50c quality..... 25c
 10 pieces plain and brocade Evening Silks..... 25c
 \$1.25 latest colorings in brocades, and foulard effects..... 69c
 10 pieces white and cream Satin Duchesse, \$1 value..... 59c
 60 pieces very choice new effects in every conceivable weave in changeable, ombre, two-toned and monotoned Novelties in Taffeta, China, Brocade, Gros de Londres, Chameleon Satin, and Foulard Faconne, a magnificent assortment; none worth less than \$1.69; many \$2.25 value, your choice..... 98c

Our stock of Black and Colored Silks are brim full of bargains—values unheard of—and styles the best. All the new productions from this and the other side. Come and we will make you money.

Our first shipment of Capes and Jackets have arrived and with them comes some special values. Come Monday and every day next week and get your share of this feast of bargains. Everything sold strictly for cash and cheaper than other merchants can buy them.

E. M. BASS & CO. 37 Whitehall Street. E. M. BASS & CO.

PLOWMAN BEAT SMITH

Fourth Alabama Congressional District Has a Candidate.

BALLOTTED FOR TWO DAYS

Banker Wins the Prize After Eighteen Hundred Attempts To Nominate Are Made.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—Hon. T. S. Plowman, of Talladega, was nominated for congress by the democratic convention of the fourth Alabama district on the 12th ballot at 10:30 o'clock to-day.

For two days the convention labored and balloted with little chance.

The convention was held at Shelby Springs, five miles from a telegraph office, and the public has anxiously awaited the result. Mr. Plowman and Hon. J. Craig Smith, of Dallas, led in the race, and at one time the friends of both despaired of either being nominated. The bulletin from Calera which brings the news of Mr. Plowman's nomination tells none of the incidents attending it.

Mr. Plowman is one of the most substantial men of Alabama. He conducts a bank and other enterprises in Talladega and has proved himself successful in affairs of business. He is less than fifty years of age, is a man of fine intelligence, polished address and agreeable manners. He has been a believer in the Cleveland doctrine of finance, but when his party in national convention declared for silver he cheerfully yielded his opinions to it. He was nominated on a ringing free silver platform.

MONTGOMERY HAS BRYAN CLUB

Twelve Hundred Alabamians Organize for the Nominee.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—A Bryan club with a membership of more than 1,200 was organized in McDonald's opera house tonight, and a great democratic rally followed.

Mr. Tennant Lomax was unanimously elected president of the club and addressed the meeting in a patriotic speech.

Hon. James F. Stallings, congressman from this district; Hon. J. W. Sanford, democratic elector at large; Hon. Ben H. Brews, of Montgomery; Hon. John J. Altman, of Jefferson, and Hon. John D. Burnett, of Crenshaw, addressed the meeting in eloquent and patriotic speeches and the building was made to ring with applause of their sentiments.

The club starts with the most flattering prospects. It is believed that its membership will attain several thousand.

TWO MEN ARMED WITH GUNS.

Farmers Fight to Death While Out Dove Hunting.

Birmingham, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—From the Prentiss beat, in Sumter county, comes the story of a duel to death between Sam W. Ebbley and H. C. Dooley, prominent farmers in that locality.

Both men had shotguns and each one was filled with shot.

A feud has been standing between the two men for some time. They met at a pond on Dooley's place, where they had

WHITECAPERS FOUND GUILTY.

Men Who Whipped Weeks Given the Full Penalty Allowed.

Dublin, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—After deliberating all night the jury in the kidnap case in which George Inman, Clayton, Adam and Matthew Hilburn were indicted, came in this morning with a verdict of guilty.

Some three months ago the men went to the house of Hiram Weeks, a half-witted man, and roughly ordered him from his bed, saying they wanted to see him outside a few minutes. Weeks, not suspecting any thing wrong, came from the bed, and accompanied the men out. When a short distance from the house and concealed by a dense thicket, the band of whitecapers seized Weeks and dragged him to a log where they tied him, and with a buggy trace whipped him until he could not stand.

The wounds inflicted were horrible. The blood streamed from his back, making bad sores. One of the men, while in the house, struck a match and lighted his pipe and smoked. By this means the clue was identified.

On the witness stand Weeks could not remember anything regarding the assault, nor was he able to tell his age, or when he was born.

Soon after the crime a petition was signed by the leading citizens in the community where the crime was committed, asking that the perpetrators be punished. The affair caused much indignation and a rigid investigation was demanded. At the commitment trial the prisoners were acquitted, but the last grand jury found true bills against them.

Judge Chappell sentenced each to pay a fine of \$200 or serve twelve months in the chain-gang, that being the full penalty of the law.

Paul Neal, another of the men indicted, was not tried, owing to the absence of a material witness. All are prominent citizens of the county, and have a considerable influence. The cause assigned for maltreating Weeks was that he refused to work for some of the men. The attorneys have appeared for a new trial.

FAYETTE DEMOCRATS AT WORK.

Many Votes Made for the Ticket by Colonel Hollingsworth's Address.

Fayetteville, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The democrats of Fayette opened the campaign at Brooks station yesterday with over a hundred crowds ever collected in this section.

Colonel W. B. Hollingsworth, a university alumnus of '94 and now a prominent lawyer of the place, was the main orator of the occasion. In a speech not extending over one hour he discussed every principle of democracy. The most intense enthusiasm was displayed and the speaker was greeted with prolonged applause.

Many unite in saying it was the finest appeal for democracy ever heard in the county.

The populists have out a full ticket in this county. They addressed a large audience at Summerville today.

Chattanooga will give the Nominee a Rousing Majority.

Rome, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Hon. John W. Maddox addressed a large audience at Summerville today.

APPEAL FROM SPEER

Judge's Decision on the Rate War Is Not Relished.

BIBB REGISTRATION SMALL

Less Than Five Hundred Negroes Can Vote—Judge Ross Orders a Non-Suit.

Macon, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—It is possible that an appeal will be taken from the decision of Judge Speer to the United States circuit court of appeals at New Orleans in the case of G. A. Alexander vs. American Freehold Land Mortgage Company.

Bacon, Miller and Branson represented Alexander, and W. E. Simmons and Guerry & Hall represented the company.

On July 27th, last, Judge Speer rendered a decision in favor of the company, which gave them title to 500 acres of valuable land known as the "Alexander Place" in Quitman county, Georgia, on which the company claimed to hold a mortgage. The case has been in court some time and has been full of interesting points. The land is worth \$20,000.

Non-Suit Ordered.

In the city court this morning Judge Ross ordered a non-suit in the case of Ivey Brothers vs. the City of Macon for \$5,500 damages. This was the second hearing of the case. At the first trial the jury gave the plaintiff \$900. The defendant made a motion for a new trial and Judge Ross granted it. The result of the second trial was that the city was liable for the damages.

The Injunction Order.

United States Marshal Harrell has been busy today sending copies of Judge Speer's order on the cut-rate injunction case of the various parties. Among those to whom service has been made by mail today are Samuel Spencer, New York, president of the Southern; R. C. Hoffman, Baltimore, president of Seaboard Air-Line and Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad; H. S. Haines, Atlanta, commissioner Southern States Freight Association; Coyles have been the center of the Central railroad, and others.

Registration in Bibb.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the total registration in Bibb for the state election was 2,200, of which 3,744 are whites and 494 colored, a white majority of 2,750. It is not believed that the negro registration will go over 500 unless there is an unexpected activity among the colored people. The total polls of the negroes in Bibb is nearly 5,000, and that of the whites exceeds this number. Only four days more remain in which to register. The total registration will probably not exceed 4,000.

Republicans To Ratify.

The high republicans will hold their final regular ratification of the McKinley and Hobart ticket on next Tuesday night at the courthouse. Colonel R. D. Locke, Mr. Marion Erwin, Jeff Long, R. M. Logan, L. H. Burdell, J. M. Jackson and others will speak.

Sunday Services in Macon.

President John D. Hammond, of the Presbyterian church, will preach an eloquent sermon tomorrow at Mulberry Street Methodist church.

OBSERVE ARBOR DAY

Commissioner Glenn Will Make the Celebration Very General.

CHILDREN WILL TURN OUT

It Will Be Made a General Half Holiday in All the Schools of the State.

Arbor day will be observed throughout the state this year for the first time in the history of Georgia.

An Arbor day law was passed some time ago, and when it comes around this year thousands of trees will be planted. The school children of the state and they will be given a holiday on the occasion.

State School Commissioner Glenn is greatly interested in the observance of the day and will see to it that there is a tree planted for every child in attendance at the time.

He will work to make the day one of the greatest of the entire year and will endeavor to have the school children observe it every year. The trees will be planted on the roads leading to the schoolhouses in the country and in the course of years the roads will be well shaded.

Every year the children of every school will plant as many trees as there are children in the school. The trees will be planted by the side of the roads leading to the schools from all directions.

Commissioner Glenn believes that the planting of the tree by the children will induce the persons who live along the road to improve them and in that way much good will be accomplished.

Commissioner Glenn is still working on the local school tax for the country schools. He has visited several parts of the state during the past week and has addressed the people everywhere he has been.

His idea meets with the approval of all and there is every reason to expect that the legislature can be induced to pass the law.

ALTMAYER & FLATAU FAIL.

Wholesale Whisky House in Macon Taken by the Sheriff.

Macon, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Tonight Sheriff Westcott took possession of the wholesale whisky store of Altmayer & Flatau, on Fourth street, under mortgage foreclosure of \$18,180 principal and \$13,900 interest in favor of the Exchange bank. The mortgage covers the stock of goods, etc., in the store.

This proceeding will be quite a surprise in business circles. The firm had financial trouble in 1904, but it was thought this had been cleared over, as it had resumed business on an apparent large scale and recently removed into larger quarters.

Sam Altmayer, the senior member of the firm, has long been one of Macon's most progressive citizens and has been identified with various public enterprises. The sheriff took possession about 9 o'clock tonight, after the store had been closed for the day's business. It is not known why the foreclosure was not delayed until Monday morning. The sheriff was instructed to make every thing tight.

Death of Mrs. Walter C. Lawrence.

At 2 o'clock this morning, the death of Mrs. Walter C. Lawrence occurred at her home, No. 144 Crew street. Notice of the funeral later.

JOCKEY HURT AT GRAVESEND.

Racing Was Good and Was Witnessed by a Large Crowd.

Gravesend Race Track, September 12.—The card presented here today was one of the best in every respect and some of the best very large crowd.

The big events were the Willow stakes of \$250 for two-year-old fillies, and the special of \$2,000 at a mile and a quarter for three-year-olds and over.

In the first break in the second race Brawl had stumbled and pitched his rider, Ballard, over his head, and then fell on him. Ballard when picked up was bleeding from the mouth and it is thought that he is seriously injured.

First, for maiden two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Box, 12, Martin, 2 to 1, won; Ross O second, Sir Frederick third. Time, 1:10.

Second, race, for maiden two-year-olds, five and a half furlongs—Friendship, 110, Leary, 3 to 1, won; Confession second, Hi Daddy third. Time, 1:10.

Third, race, for three-year-olds and up, handicap, six furlongs—Princess, 110, Leary, 3 to 1, won; Keenan second, Muskogee third. Time, 1:35.

Fourth, race, for three-year-olds and up, handicap, six furlongs—Princess, 110, Leary, 3 to 1, won; Keenan second, Muskogee third. Time, 1:35.

Two Races Collide.

St. Louis, Mo., September 12.—In the third race, a collision occurred between Jockey Morse and a horse, resulting in a fall and internal injuries. Not a favorable score, second and third choices dividing the races evenly.

First race, one mile—Jack Martin, 53, c. Blazer, 1 to 1, won; Early Buck second, Mermaid third. Time, 1:45.

Second race, six furlongs—Cath, 123, T. Murphy, 3 to 1, won; Garland Bar second, Colonel Wheeler third. Time, 1:34.

Third race, one mile and one-half miles—Fasig, 92, Whitte, 8 to 1, won; Constant second, Billy McKenzie third. Time, 2:27.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—May Thompson, 104, Clayton, 5 to 1, won; Benapart second, Seaside third. Time, 1:45.

Fifth race, seven furlongs—May Thompson, 104, Clayton, 5 to 1, won; Benapart second, Seaside third. Time, 1:45.

BALTIMORE WINS THE PENNANT

Cricket Made the Result Certain by Yesterday's Game.

BALTIMORE WINS THE PENNANT

Cricket Made the Result Certain by Yesterday's Game.

Baltimore, September 12.—The champions put the pennant out of doubt by winning today's game. Knox, of Wilmington, Del., pitched a trial game for Baltimore and showed excellent command and good speed. In only two innings was more than one hit made off him. Showers kept the attendance down to 2,500. Score: Baltimore..... 108 000 00 4-9 12 2 New York..... 000 000 00 0-11 6

Batteries—Nunns and Robinson; Kennedy and Grim.

Philadelphia 12, Washington 6.

Washington, September 12.—Today's game was a farcical one, and Manager Schmeitzler, in disgust, dismissed most of his players in the vain attempt to score a victory. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning. Attendance, 1,000. Score: Philadelphia..... 4 001 001-11 6 Washington..... 000 000 00 0-11 6

Batteries—Nunns and Robinson; Kennedy and Grim.

Boston 8, New York 2.

New York, September 12.—The New York team held their third straight game at Boston today in the most pathetic manner. With the score 8 to 0, again the game was called at the end of the eighth inning, which was the last of the season.

Score: Boston..... 8 000 000 0-11 6 New York..... 000 000 00 0-11 6

Batteries—Nunns and Robinson; Kennedy and Grim.

St. Louis 2, Cleveland 3.

Cleveland, O., September 12.—The sliders won today's game and the series from the Browns in an exciting finish. Cleveland had the better of the argument all through, but was unable to bunt her hits at critical stages, owing to the superior fielding of the Browns. Score: St. Louis..... 1001 0011-4 7 5 Cleveland..... 000 000 00 0-11 2

Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Klusager and McFarland.

Cincinnati 5, Louisville 6.

Louisville, Ky., September 12.—Louisville made it four straight from Cincinnati today by a batting rally in the eighth inning. The final game of the series was a close one, but Louisville's superior fielding saved the day for Cleveland. Score: Cincinnati..... 4 000 000 0-11 2 Louisville..... 010 001 04-6 10 4

National League Standing.

Played Won Lost Per Ct

Was Stealing Whisky.

A young negro boy by the name of Will Overton was arrested last night for attempting to steal a bucket of whisky from a Decatur street saloon. The establishment was crowded with negroes and Overton slipped in from behind and was in the act of filling a gallon bucket full of booze when he was discovered.

He Stole Harness.

A negro by the name of Lick Cain was arrested at the station house yesterday on the charge of burglary. He is wanted for stealing a set of harness near East Point last week. The owner of the harness is not known, but the goods can be found at the station house.

Negro Robs a Farmer.

John D. Anderson, a large station house, was robbed of about \$25 on Decatur street last night. He had imbibed a little too much booze and was showing his money a little too freely, when he was taken in tow by a big negro and led into a dark alley. The robber then watched the money as it was being counted and ran away. Anderson reported the case to the police and the officers are looking for the outlaw. It is not probable he will be caught, however, as they have a very poor description.

Women Make a Paper.

Barnesville, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The woman's edition of The Barnesville Gazette makes its appearance Thursday afternoon. It was a literary gem as well as a big business directory. The ladies have over \$250, the proceeds to go to the Baptist church organ fund.

LIVERPOOL LEADER

Sent Another Decline of 7-64d Yesterday

Morning.

LONG COTTON LIQUIDATED

The Past Week Shows a Range of About 60 Points.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT PERPLEXING

A British Cabinet Meeting Called for Today Unsettles the Stock Market—Wheat Gains a Fraction.

The following were the quotations for spot cotton at the places named yesterday:

Atlanta—Easy; middling 7 11-16; Liverpool—Lower; middling 4 23-64; New York—Quiet; middling 8c; New Orleans—Steady; middling 7 13-16; Galveston—Easy; middling 8c; Norfolk—Quiet; middling 8c; Savannah—Easy; middling 7 1/2c; Mobile—Nominally steady; 7 3-16; Memphis—Steady; middling 8c; Augusta—Quiet; middling 7 1/2c; Charleston—Firm; middling 7 1/2c to 7 3-16; Houston—Easy; middling 7 1/2c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

Receipts and stock in Atlanta:						
	RECEIPTS-SHIPMENTS				STOCKS.	
	1893.	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895
Saturday	410		1700	490	234
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Total	410		1790		

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1896.

The Story of an Early King and His Gallant Sons.

●—BY GERALD BRENNAN

The eldest son had traveled westward over the Alps and into the fair, vine-clad land of France. At the king's court a royal welcome was extended to him, and in all the jousts, tournaments and huntings he took part. None of his age could stand before him. He had worsted the dauphin of France in single combat, and even grown warriors had fallen before his lance. Once he had saved the king himself in a boar hunt, when the furlous quarry had stood at bay, and unhorsed his royal pursuer. Honors and dignities without number were offered him if he would stay among the vines of France, but the year and a day were almost ended and a great longing called him home. On the day of his departure the monarch of France presented him with a body guard of twenty

The glowing recital of Ladislaus, glow-

In the very midst of the revelry there passed through the careless guards around the palace gates a smiling youth, attended by one follower—page about his own shoulders, a page carried, slung from his shoulders, a small, golden harp; but the only thing noteworthy about the youth who strode first was the great white ostrich plume which nodded over his cap. The two entered the banquet hall unnoticed amid the din; and, stepping from pillar to pillar, stood beside King John's chair before anyone stopped to scan their features. The old king was about to drain a goblet, when,

And so it came to pass that there were three kings in Bohemia; and a very famous reign was theirs. But the three ostrich plumes became thereafter Bohemia's royal crest.

You know, without doubt, that the princes of Wales, heir apparent to England's throne, bears by way of armorial crest three ostrich feathers, with the humble motto "Ich Dien," or "I serve." Edward, "the Black Prince," first of the Plantagenet line to bear the title of prince of Wales, won that honorable cognizance in battle, when he defeated and captured Bohemia's king.

THE CANARY TRADE.

Teaching Birds Some Simple Tricks.
How Fakirs Sell Their Wares.

One trick, an old favorite, you had better neglect in his education. Don't feed him by putting seeds between your lips for him to scratch; disease can be communicated in this way. Don't cover his cage closely at any time. Birds especially need fresh air, and without it are liable to lung troubles. And don't let him stay up late at night; he may like it, if he can be with the family, but it is as bad for him as for other babies.



LET THERE BE NO TALK OF YOUR SUCCESSOR, MY LORD

The fickle people forgot the deeds of the eldest son in the wisdom of the second. "Let Stanislaus be our king and Ladislaus our warrior!" they shouted. But once

They sat as though turned to stone by some magician's wand, until the last splendor had died away. Then King

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Clothes, Hats, Furnishings—
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at money.

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hope forever, and now aspires
to "Paradise." He has seen his
on a visual standpoint as has
in a large company, including
erect of male and female sing-
in elaborate production of Dr.
Lost Paradise."

BACKWOODS LUCK

Boy's Thrilling Adventure with a Robber.
A True Story of Early Mississippi Days.

BY MAURICE THOMPSON

Two hundred and forty dollars in gold coin could not now be regarded as a large sum; but fifty years ago it was quite different, especially among the poor folk who lived far down in the lowlands of Mississippi. When Henry Brack, a boy of sixteen, was entrusted to bear such an amount of money to New Orleans the responsibility seemed almost too great for him. His father at the time was ill and bed-fast, and it was necessary that a debt of \$240, due in the city, should be promptly paid in order to hold the land upon which the Brack family lived.

Henry was the only boy of his parents, and had been familiar with frontier hardships all his life, yet this undertaking impressed him as something stupendous. In those days there were no railroads. Even the wagon roads were for the most part mere winding trails through dense and uninhabited woods. So that when Henry Brack set out one fine March morning, riding a gray pony, he bade farewell to his parents and sisters with the tone and expression of one going away into deadly danger, never, perhaps, to return.

The money, which as I have said, was all gold coin, had been carefully bestowed in a leather belt and buckled around Henry's waist under his clothes. In a pair of saddle bags he bore some bacon and dried venison. Across the pommel of his old saddle rested a long rifle, and at his side hung bullet-pouch and powder-horn. Nor was the gun his only weapon, for in his inner coat pocket were two small pistols. He did not feel afraid, but a sense of doubt and dread oppressed his mind. The money bag clasped about him bore in upon his heart as it were, a great weight which seemed to hinder free breathing.

He was young and strong, however, and when once he was well forth on his way he threw off much of his discomfort and rode along whistling. For some hours the road led past scattered plantations, but long before nightfall the even jogging of his stanch pony had taken him deep into the unbroken wilderness. Two days and nights went by without any unusual adventure. To be sure a boy now-a-days would think a bear prowling near where he slept something to remember with shudders, but Henry Brack had no more fear of a black bear than one of us would have of a cow. A panther and a robber were the two beings Henry dreaded to encounter.

In those days, although John A. Murrell and his gang of desperadoes had been caught in the law's clutch and duly dealt with, there still lingered a feeling among the common people that all was not yet secure. Murrell's fame, his dazzling achievements in outlawry and his far-reaching evil influence could not be wiped out in a month, or year, or a decade. There were men all through that region who dreamed of following in his footsteps, men who kidnaped negro slaves and sold them over and over again, who watched beside the obscure highways to waylay and rob travelers, and these fellows were singularly shrewd at finding out when and where a well-loaded victim could be had for the trouble of taking.

All went well with Henry Brack, however, for two or three days and nights, during which he made very good progress on his journey and came into the Pearl River country. Here had been one of Murrell's favorite haunts, and here, too, Pierre Rameau, the celebrated creole highwayman, used to have his sylvan retreat. Henry knew the history of these men, and of course his imagination built rather gorgeously in their behalf. No wonder, then, that he was scared almost out of his wits when suddenly one afternoon,



STARTING OFF.

Just before nightfall, a man's voice struck his ear, from not more than six feet of distance, with:

"How do you do, young man?" Henry started and looked quickly to see riding nearly abreast of him a short, slight man whose smile, despite a rather frowzy thin red beard and a freckled skin, was quite pleasing.

"How far are you going in this way?" the stranger continued in a soft voice, which at once won Henry's confidence.

"To New Orleans," was the frank answer.

The man raised his eyebrows and gave Henry a half-incredulous look.

"That's a big undertaking for one so young," he suggested; "but you look brave enough to do it. I'm right glad, too," he added after a slight thoughtful pause, "for we can travel together. I'm on my way to New Orleans, too."

Henry was captivated by the man's suave and gracious manner. They rode along for a half hour chatting while the sun fell below the western horizon. The man said that he knew a short cut across the wood on their left, by taking which they would save several miles of distance and yet arrive at the spring where they could camp comfortably for the night. Henry, all unsuspecting, went with him, and when they were deep in the dark and lonely forest, suddenly the man turned and struck him a heavy blow with a horse pistol. He fell as one dead. All was blank to him.

How long he lay unconscious he could not precisely tell. It was probably less



OVER THE FIRE.

than an hour; but when he regained his senses his first thought was of the money. He felt for it. Of course it was gone. So likewise was his pony. Staggering to his feet, his head bloody and sore and his brain dizzy, he looked about in stupid confusion. Well might his heart sink; for there he was, perhaps a hundred miles from home, in a pathless wood, weaponless and without food. His condition seemed hopeless.

Overhead the moon hung in a sheet of pale cloud that spread mist-like over the sky. All around was gloom, and everywhere profound silence reigned. Not even an owl hooted, and all the smaller night things held their voices. What was Henry Brack to do? He quickly made up his mind and began at once trying to get back to the road. Slowly and with remarkable sagacity, considering his condition, he moved along studying the ground and following as best he could the tracks of the horses.

Now it happened that in the dim light of the wood he took up the trail made by the horses when taken away by the robber, instead of those coming down from the road. This led him deeper into the wild forest, and at the end of an hour's slow tramp he came in sight of a small fire beside which a man was stooping in the act of broiling some bacon, the smell of which reached Henry's nostrils with a savory appeal to his appetite; for he was very hungry. His first impulse at sight of a human being was to make haste and join in the prospective feast; but when the man turned his face Henry stopped short with a chill of consternation going up his back. It was the robber.

Fortunately Henry had made no noise. The man evidently felt quite safe; for while he attended to his cooking he sang over and over again four lines of a ditty popular at that time:

"He bought her a gown of purple and gold,
And he gave her a rose and a ring,
And oh, but her face did shine for him,
And oh, but her mouth did sing!"

He had a rich, soft tenor voice that rippled away through the still woods. Henry stood gazing and listening. He saw his pony and the horse of the robber tethered near the fire. His saddle bags sat hard by and his rifle leaned against a tree. In an instant a wave of anger swept through him. He clinched his hands and breathed hard while his whole nature condensed itself, so to speak, upon the thought of recovering his property and visiting punishment on the robber.

For a few minutes, perhaps only a few seconds, he revolved in his mind all the chances of the situation. He was desperate and quite ready for a desperate effort. Presently the man stooped low over the now hotly burning fire to turn a slice of broiling bacon. At that moment, with the swift and noiseless flight of a cat, Henry bounded forward and rushing hard against the man dashed him headlong into the fire, and before he could rise Henry leaped to the gun and leveled it upon him. The man, though badly burned, did not heed the command to surrender, and Henry fired. He fell back across the fire.

It may seem strange; but Henry did not let the robber burn. He dragged him away from the coals and flames and ex-

tinguished the fire that had caught his clothes. The robber's name was Giles Carew. He did not die of the wound that Henry Brack gave him. I am sorry to say that, although Henry succeeded in finding a settlement and having Carew arrested, the wily fellow escaped from custody after he got well and was killed years afterwards in a street fight at New Orleans. Henry is still living a hale old man, saving that he is blind of his left eye from an accident in chopping wood.

TO CATCH AND TRAIN THEM.

Now Is the Time To Capture One's Winter Pets.

The summer holidays are drawing to a close. Railways, steamboats and every known mode of conveyance will be taxed to the utmost to bring back from hotels, farm houses, cottages and tents those who have breathed for a few weeks the pure air and enjoyed the sights and sounds to be found amid forests and farms, mountains and meadows. Something in the way of a souvenir will not be amiss to take home with you; and what can fill these conditions better than a little creature reclaimed from a state of nature, and taught by care and loving kindness to love you; whose bright eyes and quaint ways and caresses will repay you a hundred fold for the trouble you have taken to catch and tame it? Perhaps, on the whole, one of the squirrel tribe will prove the most available for your purpose, though

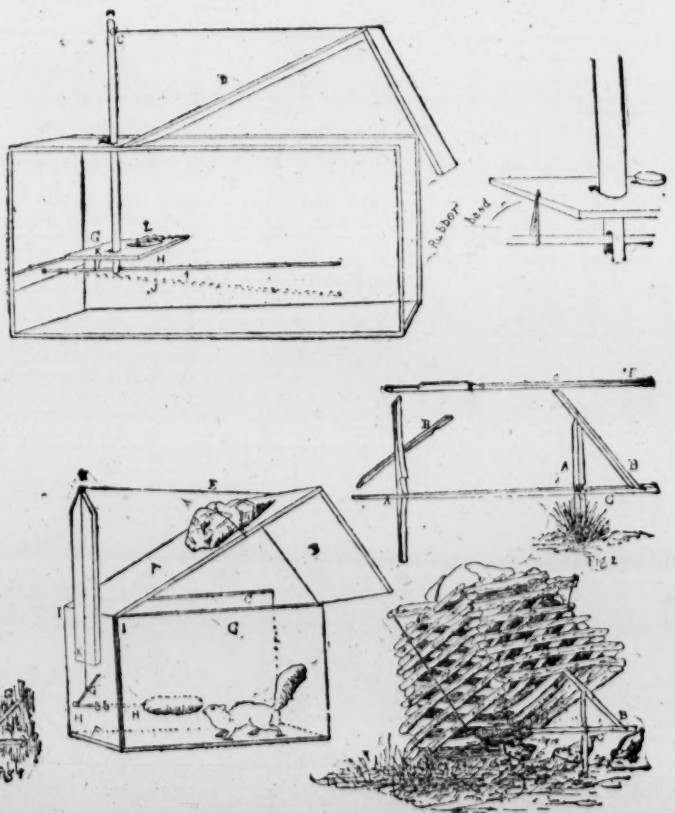
doing so. To this end you nail the cover of the box, making an L-shaped affair like that at A, B in the diagram figure 1. Hinge this to the sides of the box C C, either by tacking a strip of leather or canvass to the top of the back of the box and the lower end of the cover or by setting the cover in a little between the sides and pinning it there with two round wire nails, driven through the sides at I, I into its edges. These act as pivots. Bore a hole through the back of the box large enough to admit the spindle, H H. One end of the spindle is sharpened so that bait can be stuck on to it, and the other has a little notch cut in it to catch one end of the piece C, the other end of which ends rests in a notch cut in the back of the box. A cleat, K K, serves as a rest over which to pass the string, E, which holds up the cover, A B. The string is fastened to the piece, G, and as long as the spindle remains untouched holds the trap open. Touch the end of the spindle, H H, however, and at once the piece, G, disengaged, allows the string fastened to it to fly up, and down comes the cover weighted at D with a stone. This trap is exceedingly simple and easy to make, and is much more likely to secure a captive than a figure 4 trap, seen in figure 2, set under the edge of a box. The figure 4 trap is better used with what is called a chicken coop trap, or log cabin, seen in the figure just referred to. Daniel Boone's children caught quails in such rude affairs as these and, for this purpose, they are probably the best in use.

To make a bird trap a little more care is necessary, and yet one can be very simply made. Your box must have one side made of slats of wire gauze, fastened in a frame, for a bird will not go into a dark box. The shaft projects through a hole in the top of the box, and has at the upper end a small projecting peg or wire. At the bottom end it rests on the shelf K, through which a part narrower in diameter than that above the shelf is notched as shown at L, figure 2, and rests astride the spindle H H. This notch is cut at right angles to the side upon which the wire at the top of the shaft projects. The pull on the string M as it supports the weighted cover F D tends to turn the shaft A so as to release the little ring or loop at the end of the string caught on the wire at C and let fall the cover. This is prevented by the spindle, which as long as it is ridden by the notch L at the lower end of the shaft prevents the latter from turning about its socket. A rubber band, not too heavy a one, fastened to the shaft at C and the spindle at N holds the latter in place. A saucer of bird seed is also placed upon the shelf, which extends from side to side of the box in which it is fastened. A bird perching upon the spindle to get at the food in the saucer L brings it down as shown at J, releases the shaft, which, pulled by the string, twists around and sets free the ring at C.

The whole arrangement, in practice, is very successful. If you have plenty cover and conceal your traps with leaves, long grass or brushwood they are made more effective. Sweet corn is excellent bait for all kinds of little animals; bread, cake, nuts, raisins or candy can be used, and loaf sugar answers very well. Scatter little crumbs of the bait along in front and leading up to that on the spindle or stick.

This trap is about as simply made, considering its effectiveness, as any I know. The figure four trap is, it is true, simpler, but is often sprung without catching anything, while this seems always to secure the game.

To tame your pet you must use great gentleness and never until it is thoroughly accustomed to your presence make any sudden motion or speak in a loud voice. Quietness is very effective, for it reassures and causes no panics. The older the creature you take in hand the harder it will be to tame it. It is, indeed, nearly impossible to tame old chipmunks, though young ones readily yield to treatment. Starvation seems a cruel method, but it is the most effective in cases where nothing else avails, and once tamed, the creature upon which it has been tried will never again go through the same experience, for it henceforth views the person who relieved its pangs as its friend and benefactor. It is better, however, to set such a pet free and catch another. Perhaps no little animals are more readily tamed than flying squirrels, if caught young, and certainly none make better pets.



DIFFERENT KINDS OF TRAPS.



THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution.

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution, Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1896.

The Opening of the Schools.

Their three months' vacation having passed away on last Monday morning, the children of Atlanta took up their books and satchels and went back to school. There was a great flutter of excitement in every schoolroom for awhile and then things resumed their normal sway—went back as it were in their old groove, and ran as smoothly as ever.

Their vacation had been most happily spent, and they went back refreshed. They were better fitted by reason of their vacation to again resume their studies, and they took up their lesson books with renewed vigor. It was most fitting that the day should be a bright, sunny one, such as would inspire the young mind to great efforts in the beginning of another term of school.

In the letters that came to The Junior this week from its school correspondents there is visible a brightness that is refreshing in itself.

At the beginning of this term The Junior bids the school children godspeed.

Two Extracts.

From The Youth's Companion.

We give verbatim two extracts, the first from the society columns of an American daily paper, and the second from a German newspaper.

"Little Miss Blank is the most noted figure at — (a fashionable summer resort). She is the daughter and only child of Blank, who died a year ago, leaving her a fortune of several million dollars. Her mother is educating her carefully to fill a leading place in society. She is surrounded by French servants so that her accent may be perfect in that tongue. She already plays very prettily on the piano, and is an adept not only in ordinary dances, but in the pas seul.

"With her mother she occupies a handsome cottage at —, and may be seen driving on the avenue daily, or at the balls at the hotels. Her frocks are marvelous creations, and countless in number. They were made for her formerly by Worth, and now by Doucet, those great artists having relaxed their rule never to make gowns for children for this golden princess."

In contrast with this we copy the following from a Berlin paper:

"The young queen of Holland has been brought up very sensibly, with a view to the great responsibility which she will soon hold. Her habits are simple. After her breakfast at 8 o'clock she studies history, languages and natural philosophy until noon, when she has three hours for luncheon and exercise.

"Two hours of study follow. Then she drives or rides until 6 o'clock, when she dines with her mother. If she is alone. If there is a state banquet at the palace, Queen Wilhelmina, like other children, comes in, simply dressed in white, with the dessert and is permitted to talk to the guests for a few minutes. She is in bed at 10 o'clock.

"She is fond of animals and birds, and has studied their habits closely. She has in the country a little farm well tilled, on which are cows, horses and a miniature dairy and kitchen. Here she is taught almost unconsciously the occupations of the majority of her subjects."

The aim of her mother has been to make her a healthy, happy, Christian girl, fit for the great work which God has given her.

Has not God given a work to the heir of great wealth as well as to the inheritor of a crown? Have our rich girls and boys no duty outside of "society?"

Headaches Due to a Hat.

A young girl who has suffered for months from violent headaches has recently discovered the cause, which is simple and easily removed. Owing to the new style of hats, which do not fit well on the head, the crowns being ridiculously small, she has worn an elastic and made it tight, so that it pressed on the nerves at the back of the neck. Any hat which binds the head will produce headache, as an elastic such as the one described will produce the most intense pain, especially if while wearing the hat one is exposed either to wind or sun.

Down in Georgia.

From The Youth's Companion.

A gentleman living in eastern Georgia owned a pair of geese and some half-grown pigs, both of which resorted to a small plum thicket on the hillside to pick up the fallen fruit.

A small branch of one of these trees was broken and bent down to the ground, and the geese had somehow discovered that by catching the end of the branch in their bills and shaking the tree by means of it they could bring down the plums.

The pigs, seeing what was going on, soon found it to their interest to follow the geese to the plum thicket.

The geese would shake the tree, and the sound of a grateful shower of fruit would be heard, but before they could eat the plums the pigs would have greedily gathered up most of them. Greatly exasperated, and with good reason, one of the geese would seize a pig by the ear, while

the other marched on the other side of him, screaming and scolding. In this way beating poor piggy with their wings at every step, they would escort him to the top of the hill and there let him go. Then they would return to shake the tree again, with a similar result.

A Cent and a Quarter.

Is the price of postage stamps fixed or is it variable? There seems to have been a difference of opinion on this subject in this case:

A man went into the postoffice of a neighboring town recently, and told the postmaster that he desired thirteen two-cent stamps for a cent and a quarter. The postmaster refused to give them to him, stating that the cost would be 26 cents.

The man persisted in getting his order, claiming that he could get them at any office for that amount, and even threatened the government official if he continued to refuse him.

Finally the postmaster ordered him out, but the man, none daunted, took a cent and a twenty-five-cent piece from his pocket, and laying them down on the counter he received his stamps for his cent and a quarter.

The postmaster was a little discomfited for a while, but now enjoys the joke as well as any one.

Fun in New Orleans.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The small boys in the neighborhood of the custom house have for some time managed to secure considerable enjoyment from a novel pastime. Resting against the iron stairway of the rear entrance of the granite building there is a chute which extends from the top of the stairs to the lower floor. This chute is used by the officials of the assistant treasurer's office for the transporting of bags of silver coin to the vaults from the office above. From constant use the chute has acquired a polish and smoothness almost equalling the inside of a banana peeling. This the small boys aforementioned have taken advantage of, and when no one is looking the shoot the chute in dead earnest, and legs, arms and heads go sliding down the incline with the rapidity of a slick toboggan. It seems to be great sport, and the absence of treacherous splinters makes it all the more alluring for the gamins who frequently gather within the dim portals of the building and slip to their heart's content.

Taming Wild Mice.

An uncommonly good mouse story is given by a correspondent of The London Spectator. Almost incredible as it sounds, it appears to be well vouched for. It offers another proof of the power of persistent kindness.

A lady living in my house in the country announced to me one day that she had tamed a family of mice, consisting of a father and mother and seven young mouse children, who had made their nest in the partially decayed sash frame of the window in her first-floor bedroom, which had an opening on the sill outside.

She further stated that she could identify the members of this family, and could induce them to come at her call and feed out of her hand. These statements appeared so incredible that I felt compelled to express my disbelief in them in the absence of personal proof of their veracity, and she therefore requested me to accompany her to her room, there to receive such evidences as would satisfy my doubts.

I went, and stood with her close to the window, and she called the mice by the names, "Jim," "Tom," "Jack," and so on, to which she asserted that she had accustomed them, and I saw them come, one by one, to the window ledge, where they ate bread out of her hand, and subsequently out of my own, not timidly, but as if in full assurance of safety.

On the afternoon of the same day I had a small tennis party in the garden on which this bedroom looked. My cousin, whose Christian name is Jim, was playing tennis, and several of the party, including myself, were sitting in the garden beneath the mouse window, when afternoon tea was brought to us, and I called loudly, "Jim! Jim!" several times to communicate that fact to my cousin.

At the third or fourth call something ran across the path, and one of the party threw his low hat at it, and killed what he found to be a mouse. The mouse trainer was not present, and knew nothing of the occurrence, to which, indeed, none of us attached more than a passing importance. The next morning, however, still in ignorance of the incident, she informed us that her little Jim had disappeared from her family, and that, although the others came as usual at her call, he remained absent; and I know that he never reappeared.

A Hard Question To Answer.

"Papa," said Arthur, "I read somewhere that people became what they eat."
"So it is my son."
"Then why don't cannibals become missionaries, papa?"

Wish't I Wuz a Gurl.

Wish't I wuz a gurl,
Stid uv bein' a boy,
An' bang my hair, an' eat ice cream,
An' ride abind my feller's team,
Like gurls dūz—

Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl,
An' when't come Sunday
I'd whack that old planner
Just clean up outer side,
An' marry some rich feller
Like gurls dūz—

Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl,
I'd just chaw gum an' talk,
An' when out ter promenade
I'd take up all the walk,
Like some gurls dūz—

Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl,
All boys' good fer is
Ter carry coal an' run odd jobs
An' sit off the walk for dudy snobs
Like I d d' other nite—

Wish't I wuz a gurl!

Wish't I wuz a gurl,
Wish't the Lord made all boys gurls,
An' made gurls boys tūd been the same
An' I'd been Lizzy Ann by name,
An' she'd been John or Joe stid of Jane,
Wish't she had—

Wish't I wuz a gurl!

—Bradford, Pa., Era.



Mattie May Grounds, Bodlan, La.—I am living in Bosler parish. We have a pretty home and many handsome flowers, nice fruit, besides chickens and ducks. I have never been to school, but mamma has taught me at home. We have to go three miles to church. I wanted to help you with the Grady hospital, and so I send 5 cents, with my best wishes to Aunt Susie.

Hettie Tomlinson, Max, S. C.—Dear Junior: This is my first attempt to write. I live in Sumter county, South Carolina. My father is a farmer. He plants a good deal of tobacco. He expects to carry it to Danville. My father takes The Constitution, and we like it very much. I live in the country, twelve miles from any railroad. I have never been to a city.

Robbie Ivy and Lizzie Owens, Hickory, Tenn.—Will you kindly make room for two school girls. Our town is composed of two stores, two churches, one mill, one schoolhouse and about eight houses. We enjoy going to school very much. We would like for Aunt Susie to have her picture put in the paper, so we all could see it. There is a campmeeting going on about five miles from here. We enjoy going very much. We get up a crowd of young people and go in a wagon. They have got two splendid preachers. We hope Aunt Susie will get up the one hundred dollars for the Grady hospital. Pansy, write again. We hardly ever see a letter from Tennessee. Why don't more of you write? We would like correspondents.

Minnie V. Wall, Shorter, Ala.—Dear Junior: Doubtless the many cousins have entirely forgotten me, as it has been several years since I have written to The Constitution, but I hope now, as I again knock for admittance into your happy band, that someone will be glad to welcome me.

I have spent many pleasant hours in reading the nice letters and can certainly say that there has been quite an improvement since I last wrote.

Aunt Susie has requested that we write on one subject, but I have never made much success at writing on one thing, nevertheless I shall try, and if I fail will you all please make excuses?

I have selected as my subject, "Nature and Nature's God." I shall not tell you what these things are, as of course we all know what nature is, and all should believe that there is a God. I simply wish to write a few lines on these things.

God, in His infinite goodness, has given us a beautiful world as our temporal abode. He has bestowed upon us, from the abundance of His store, all things that it is meet we should have.

He has poured into the lap of nature the germs of innumerable and delicious fruits to please the taste, and the seeds of myriads of lovely flowers to please the eye.

The great and glorious, the bright and beautiful world is a creation of God.

The pure, the free, the life-giving air of heaven was made to breathe the genial warmth of the sun, the light of the moon and the silvery rays beaming down upon us from the star-spangled skies, were given us for our good, and they were designed for our use and our enjoyment.

A few evenings past a friend and I walked down to the banks of the river, and what a lovely picture met our eyes! Standing there with the old Tallapoosa flowing in waves at our feet, and a little boat gently rocking upon the waters, the gentle zephyrs fanning our cheeks, and from the huge rocks that rise in rugged splendor flows a tiny spring, the cool, crystal waters rippling over the rocks in a little stream, lingers for a moment at our feet, then loses itself in the great waves. The great king of day as it slowly tinks beyond the western horizon, sends its golden rays through the leafy boughs, mingles with the crystal waters and then sinks beyond our sight.

Awed with the beauty of the scene we stand for minutes in perfect silence. My friend turns to me and says: "What a beautiful picture; how lovely is nature?" Thus we stand for some time in pleasant conversation; we are warned of the approach of night, as the lovely moon slowly emerges above the eastern horizon and the little stars peep from the windows of heaven. Slowly making our way across the meadow, we reach home, somewhat tired, but, oh, what a pleasing time we have had, and how happy we are to think that God has given us these blessings for our use and our enjoyment.

Now, Dear Cousins, do you not think that we should love this gracious God who has bestowed upon us these countless gifts?

Hoping that I shall be excused for writing this long letter and pardoned for my long silence, I close for this time.

Willie A. McCulloch, Milner, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am a little girl eleven years old. This is my first attempt to write. My father takes The Constitution, and I am the first to meet him to see our corner. I have two little sisters, and only one brother. I help mamma do the cooking and house cleaning.

Best wishes to Aunt Susie. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Luther Sanders, Harrison, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a silent admirer of The Junior column for quite a while, and having read so many interesting letters I have decided to write. I don't suppose that I can interest you all much, but correspondence is one of the best ways in the world to learn, and when there is any chance to learn, I am always one of the first in it. I am at present working at a big sawmill. Harrison is certainly one of the dullest places in the state of Georgia.

gia. It is a town, consisting of a saw mill, five stores, a gin, telegraph office and several residences.

I have been studying telegraphy and have become quite familiar with the telegraph alphabet. I don't think it will be much trouble for me to learn reading by sound, as that is the most difficult part to learn, and when mastered you may feel you have conquered telegraphy. Best wishes to The Constitution.

Mary Keith, Darlington, S. C.—Dear Junior: I live in Darlington. I want to tell you all about the wonderful magnetic we have down here. If you take your knife and dip the blade of it in the water it will pick up a needle or anything that is steel. It will cure rheumatism. I will close with 5 cents for the Grady hospital. Best wishes for Aunt Susie and the cousins.

"J. E. F." Mt. Lebanon, La.—There is no one who derives more pleasure from The Junior corner than myself. I live in a most beautiful little village in north Louisiana. It is like Lebanon of old— noted for its hills and cedars. We have a prosperous college here. It is now in its forty-first session. Our president is a very energetic gentleman from Kentucky. School begins today. Although I have not entered yet, I hope to very soon.

I enjoy reading of the travels in the Woman's Corner very much. It reminds me of what I've read in German, describing the beautiful scenery. Next to America, Italy and Germany are my ideal countries. But I must bring my letter to a conclusion. Hoping you will not criticise me too severely, and that I may again find my way among you.

Grover Watkins, Strawn, Tex.—Dear Junior: I am a little country boy eleven years old. I live on a farm four miles from Strawn, a thriving little town, which is our postoffice. I like the farm work very much. I never learned to plow till this year. I planted all of my papa's corn for him. My papa takes The Constitution and I like to read the cousins' letters. This is my first letter to The Constitution. We have just begun picking cotton. It has been very dry this year.

Lillie E. Brown, Cutler, Ill.—Dear Junior. You see the little "silver poetess" is writing this time. I live in the center of southern Illinois, called Egypt. My papa stayed in Abbeville, Ga., about two months and a half last winter, and liked it very well. Don't fail to read my poem if it appears. With this short epistle I think I have made my debut in this charming circle, and will now say goodby.

J. H. Cash, Landstreet, Tenn.—Dear Cousins: This beautiful fall morning I knock for admittance at your happy circle. Well, as it pleases Aunt Susie to write upon some subject, I will take "Ghosts." A number of my chums and I started coon hunting a few nights since. We met at R's house, who lived on the edge of a large body of woods. We concluded to wait an hour or so till the coons would be out. The nights up here in the hills of East Tennessee has begun to get cool, so we gathered around a bright, log fire and passed away an hour and a half telling ghost tales. Then we whistled up the hounds and started through the woods. We had gone about a mile when before our vision came rays of light streaming through the dense timber. We sped on, feeling our way through the dense darkness, till suddenly jumped from behind a tree a demon. His eyes shone like balls of fire and fire streamed from his mouth. Within a few minutes we arrived at Mr. R's house, completely exhausted and fully determined to never start hunting again. But in a few days after we were astonished to learn that a man had slipped before us with a pumpkin with a candle in it, and with eyes and mouth cut in it for the light to shine through. I would like to correspond with some of the cousins.

Lula Long, Brosville, Va.—Dear Junior: I will take "Friendship" for my subject. What a great blessing it is to have friends, true friends; friends that you can rely upon in time of sorrow and trouble as well as in peace and prosperity. But alas! it is difficult to secure such friends. Friendship is a flower that will mature and blossom in all climes and all seasons when rightly cultivated. Its charms are of surpassing excellence. Wherever it sheds its sweet perfume no envious feelings can exist. It purifies the mind to a higher degree than the mere formalities of society, and satisfies the mind with delightful contentment which all the wealth and courtesy of nations cannot bestow. This flower, with such delicious fragrance, is not found in the stony heart of the world nor the heart of slaves to fashion. "True friendship" is found in the heart of those who strive to make others happy. There it thrives and blossoms, showering joy, peace and happiness on the path of its possessor. Who can be happy without a friend? No one knows the worth of a true friend until he is dashed into the dark gulf of unhappiness. Sincerity is the first and most essential rule to friendship. Never, by any means, violate that rule. I inclose 5 cents for the Grady hospital. Would like a few correspondents among the cousins.

Note—There was no 5 cents inclosed.

Willie Breedlove, Monroe, Ga.—Dear Junior: As Aunt Susie wants us to write upon one subject I will take for my subject riding horses. I like horses very much. My father is a farmer and keeps four horses, and two colts, and I ride them all except the colts. One of my colts' name is Hattie and she is a year old and my other colt's name is Gipsy. She is four months old. I have a lot of tobacco tags to exchange for Arbutide signatures.

By Far Too Literal.

From Judge.

Little Evelyn Jones went with her mother the other day to make a call upon a neighbor whose niece had recently died. In offering her condolences Mrs. Jones said, among other things, that "the good die young," and that it seemed as if the bad and useless people lived on indefinitely, while those who were of real use in the world were the first to be taken. That night, when Evelyn was saying her prayers, her mother was somewhat surprised to hear her depart from the usual form and in conclusion supplicate: "And now, dear God, won't you please make me a bad and useless little girl, and mamma and papa and little brother, too, so we can go on living forever and ever? Amen."

JACK O' LANTERN REIGNS.

A Weird Procession of Gayly-Designed Boxes—South Side Presents Appearance of Chinese Village.

For the past week the south side of Atlanta has presented the appearance of a Chinese village on a gala occasion.

Hundreds of boys, and sometimes there are girls in the crowd, have started a new and original pursuit in the way of a Noah's ark procession.

Every person in this procession has a box of some description, some as many as eight or ten, with the figure of some animal, bird or reptile cut out of each side and the rear end. Over these figures are pasted a thin tissue paper the color of the animal represented. In the center of the box is placed a candle. The light from the inside shows only the figures cut out, leaving the body of the box in darkness.

With twenty or more boys in a procession the spectacle presents a weird and amusing sight. It reminds one of the stories of the "Jack o' lantern."

The idea first started in West End, and to the young people of this suburb is given the credit of starting an amusement that will at once popularize itself.

Several weeks ago two or three little friends in this suburb made an appearance with these boxes all lighted and presenting a beautiful and curious sight. Within the week there were twenty or thirty others seen on the smooth sidewalk pavements.

The idea spread and today there are 200 or more of these boxes, with owners who

By placing this box on a set of wheels made out of spools you have as pretty a "Jack o' lantern" as one would want to see.

The larger you cut the figures on the box the better effect it has. The boys are making many designs on them besides the animals. One of the prettiest in West End has the representation of a sea serpent. The wings of the reptile are of green paper, the body brown, the eyes yellow, with a fiery red tongue. Around the edges are stars and at the end the initials of the owner in blazing letters.

The "Candle Lights" is the name of the club that has been formed in the vicinity of Rawson and Cooper streets. There are about twenty-five in the company and they are seen every night with their procession following in their wake. Hundreds gather on every corner to watch them as they pass.

On Washington, Capitol avenue and Pryor street these processions are seen moving every night. The company from Rawson street met the crowd from Washington and Capitol avenue a few nights ago and the three sections moved out Pryor, walking in the center of the street. The spectacle was two blocks long and was one of the prettiest sights ever witnessed.

Several of the boys carried Japanese lanterns in their hands, which added to the appearance of the procession.

WITH THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

INCREASED ATTENDANCE AND A NEW BUILDING

To Begin the Year On Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society Entertains.

On Monday, September 7th, the Boys' High school of this city resumed its regular exercises for the year 1896-97, with an increase of fifty pupils over the number of any preceding year.

With a magnificent building and a splendid corps of teachers the first week has indeed proved an honor to the school and the city of Atlanta.

A very important change has been made in the manner of teaching since the school closed last June. In place of the old plan of allowing each teacher to teach every study to a particular grade the department system has been adopted and, as viewed by a popular vote of the school, this system is a great improvement on the former method.

The new building is a four-story structure, is constructed of pressed brick and white marble. In a few days it will be completed at a cost of about \$42,000. The pupils and teachers of the school most heartily thank the broad-minded and warm-hearted citizens of Atlanta for this handsome building, and they may be assured that so far as the present occupants are concerned it will receive no damage at their hands, and so long as Professor W. M. Slaton is principal of the school no fears may be entertained of its safekeeping.

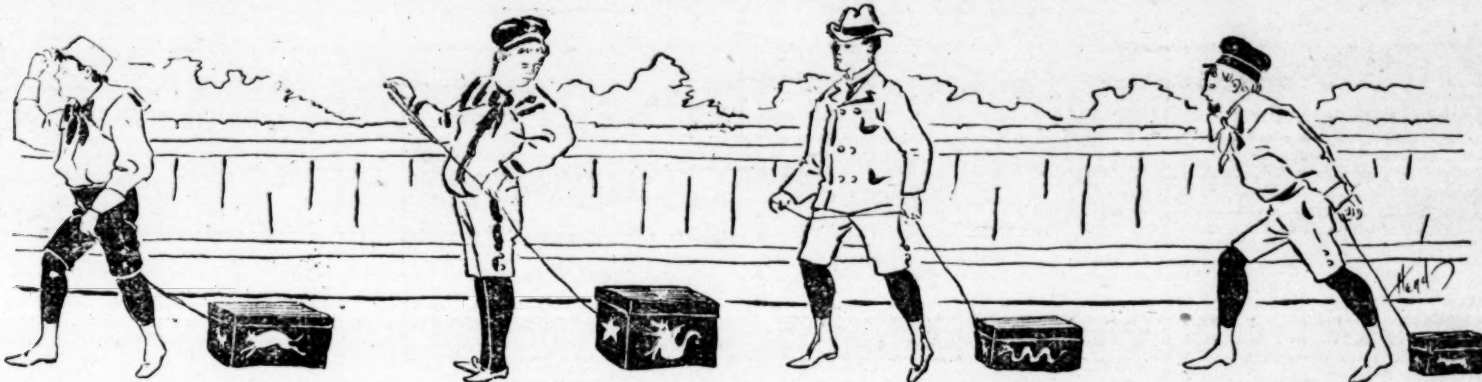
patronage from the vicinity of College Park and from the city of Atlanta adds greatly to the former successful year of the academy. We have as nice a lot of elegant young gentlemen in the college department and preparatory school as can be found in any institution. A beautiful feature of the school is that it seems to indicate a studious, steady, business term. The students are so by nature as well as name, and it is interesting to note so many large boys and young men earnestly engaged in their well organized work. The two hours' recreation enjoined by the faculty from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m., will be devoted to such innocent sports as baseball, tennis, bicycling, running, walking, etc., with an occasional modest kick at a football, for which the extensive grounds of the college afford most ample facilities and the bracing atmosphere of College Park inspires a laudable fondness even among the feeble or indolent. Moreanon.

Formwalt Street School.

After a long and tiresome vacation of three months the joyful greetings of school bells are welcome. We are all glad to see our teachers again, and I know The Junior will be glad to print school letters once more.

There have been very few changes in our school. We have our same sweet and kind teachers this year with the exception of one, but her place is filled by one of the best teachers in the city, and I know we all will love her, for she is so sweet and kind.

We have all gone to work in real earnest to do our very best, so when Mr. Bass comes he will think the children of our school are among the smartest and best behaved in the city. I will write a longer



LIGHT BRIGADE ON PARADE.

parade them every night. The south side of Atlanta is the only section so far that has these weird nightly processions, but before the week is out every section of the city will have its band.

On Tuesday night in West End there was a grand parade, watched by the families of the young people in the procession, and they took in Gordon street for several blocks.

The line of march congregated around a corner where a large number of spectators were interested, and the boy who had the prettiest and most attractive box was given a prize.

The Light Brigade.

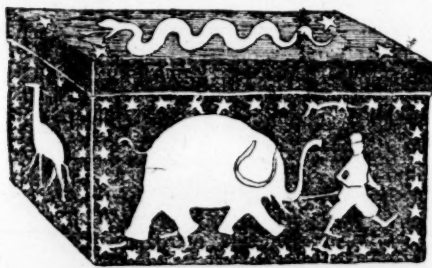
One day this week the boys of West End, who have formed their crowd into a company calling themselves the Light Brigade, will have a grand meet. Prizes will be given by the hundreds of spectators that have enjoyed their processions during the past week. Everything is being arranged to have the meet one of the most interesting sights every beheld in any city.

The boys are making new boxes and there will be several with as many as ten strung one behind the other. In all there will be at least a hundred boxes with their candles burning bright and their paper animals looking fierce.

How to Make a Noah's Ark.

It is the easiest thing in the world to make a pretty Jack o' lantern, as The Junior will call the boxes.

Take a box of any description, a shirt-



PRIZE BOX OF WEST END.

box being the best size. Draw an outline of the animal you want to represent with a pencil on the sides and end of the box, take a knife and cut it out. From the inside paste the color of paper you want to use. Place your candle in the center of the box, securing it firmly, and you have your "Jack o' lantern."

A number of the boys have gone so far as to use wooden boxes, some placing them on small wheels. These, of course, are attractive, but the pasteboard boxes are as good and will look as pretty.

The Junior presents a picture of a shirt-box with several pretty designs represented.

The darker the night the prettier the procession looks. Nothing can be seen in a very dark place but the animal that is cut out of the box, and it looks as if so many miniature animals were gliding slowly by.

The boys generally keep up plenty of noise and there is hardly a house passed that they do not bring the occupants to the door to see the night fantastic.

L. L. H.

The Enterprise of a Boy.

There is no one in Atlanta who has noticed the button badge fad grow with as much interest as Jay Youngblood, The Junior's fifteen-year-old writer.

Mr. Youngblood is agent in Atlanta for nearly every button sold at the news stands and other places in the city.

Though only fifteen years old Jay is making handsome little piles of money out of his enterprise. Simply by being a genius—and this young man has proved in many ways that he is one—Jay has managed to secure the agency here for about forty different styles of these buttons, which are quite a fad. Jay finds that the Bryan button sells better than any of the others, but he is plying his trade industriously, and had as well sell a McKinley badge as any sort. His work does not interfere with his going to school, as he does his work in the afternoon, and studies his lessons at night.

Studying Music.

"I don't think I shall take music lessons this fall," said a young girl to the writer not long ago. "You see, I haven't a particle of talent and, so, what is the use?" There is just this use: Admitting that you can never learn to play as well as the most unpretending professional or those who play by ear, which latter is to be doubted, a musical education is valuable, inasmuch as it will teach you what to enjoy and how to enjoy it whenever you have the opportunity to hear good music. To those who think of music as only a succession of pleasurable sounds, it may not seem worth while for those having no talent to study the rules governing composition. But if you once learn that music is as exact a science as mathematics; that there is an exquisite beauty in the development of an idea; the working out of a musical problem apart from the poetry suggested by the melody or even the harmony, you have found the key to a fresh world of never-fading delight. Though you may never be able to play one page satisfactorily to your friends or to yourself, you will have learned music in such a way that you will not regret the time spent in its acquisition.

A Father's Advice.

This was Emerson's advice to a daughter: "Finish every day and be done with it. You have done what you could; some blunders and absurdities no doubt crept in; forget them as soon as you can. Tomorrow is a new day; begin it well and serenely, and with too high a spirit to be cumbered with your old nonsense. This day is all that is good and fair. It is too dear, with its hopes and invitations, to waste a moment on the yesterdays."

The Alciphronian Literary and Debating Society held its first meeting in the new hall last Friday. A very interesting session was held.

Colonel W. S. Thomson, president of the board of education; Captain Bob Lowry, first vice president, and Colonel J. C. Hendrix, one of the most important members of the board of education, were among the spectators. They were given seats of honor on the stage. Each of them made a short address which was highly appreciated by the society.

The new officers of the society are: Stiles Hopkins, president; Archie Avery, vice president; Clarence Haverty, secretary. These performed their duties in a most graceful manner and fully justified the honors conferred upon them.

During the session Vice President of the Board Lowry made an offer of a handsome contribution to the library of the school if an average of \$5 for the school were maintained in deportment and attendance until the close of exercises in December. Captain Lowry is most heartily thanked for his generosity and kindness and he has won for himself a place in the heart of every boy who attends the Boys' High school.

If this noble example were followed by a few more of Atlanta's citizens the members of the school would be soon supplied with suitable reading matter.

The debate for the day was: "Resolved, That electricity will supersede steam." For many minutes the outcome of the discussion was hard to predict. After a hard struggle, however, the advocates of the blue fluid carried the day.

Visitors are welcome at the meetings of the society every Friday at 11:30 a. m. Jay Youngblood.

JUNIOR DEBATING CLUB.

Meeting Held Friday Night—It Is an Old Organization.

The Junior Debating Club, which in June last adjourned until the first Friday in September, will hold its second meeting next Friday night at 7:30 p. m. in the Unitarian church on Church street.

This is one of the oldest amateur clubs in Atlanta, having started in September, 1893, with seven members. There are about five charter members who have attended its weekly meetings regularly ever since it first started. It is composed only of nice boys and renders only beneficial programmes, so parents may feel safe in letting their boys attend its meetings. The club has never flourished exceedingly, all of a sudden, and then as quickly died away to nothingness, but on the other hand, has been a steady, energetic little organization from its beginning.

Other clubs have organized, prospered for a while, then sank from sight, but all through this the Junior, like its namesake, has lived a steady, unflinching life. Weekly meetings are held at the Unitarian church, and all visitors are welcome. A Member.

Southern Military Academy.

The Southern Military Academy has opened its second annual term with promise of great success. We note the return of nearly all the former boarding pupils, with quite an increase from different sections of Georgia and Alabama. Besides, the growing

letter next week because, you know, news is scarce and study is plentiful.

Florence Liebermuth, Fifth Grade of Formwalt Street School.

St. Luke's Club Reorganized.

The St. Luke's Boys' Club has been reorganized. They will hold their first meeting next week in the Sunday-school room of the church.

This has been one of the most entertaining as well as beneficial young people's clubs in the city. The boys take great interest in the meetings, and the attendance is always large.

The programmes rendered are entertaining, and the boys find much pleasure during the meetings.

Will Resume Their Meetings.

The boys' club of St. Luke's parish will resume its regular meetings in a few weeks. All the members and their friends are invited to be present on the opening night, the date of which will be given next week.

Cowboy Who Tried To Ride an Ostrich.

From The Washington Star.

"I don't believe the stories told about the natives in Africa and Australia riding ostriches," said L. P. Haney, of Norwich, Cal. "Americans are the best riders on earth, but they cannot ride ostriches. I saw this pretty thoroughly tried on one occasion. A cowboy who had vanquished every pony he ever undertook to break in was induced to try an ostrich. After an hour's hard work, he succeeded in mounting the bird, which at first tried to shake him off, then to get away by running, but these tactics, of course, had no effect upon the cowboy. Then, in spite of all the man could do, the ostrich succeeded in getting his head around and seizing the man by one leg. He doubled his feet under him, and the ostrich reached over its wings and got a good hold of his back, throwing him heavily to the ground and tramping on him. It took three of us to chase the infuriated ostrich away, and we accomplished it barely in time to save the man's life. I don't believe the native Australians ride ostriches."

Tree Ages.

Gerlcke, the great German forester, writes that the greatest ages to which trees in Germany are positively known to have lived are from 500 to 570 years. For instance the pine in Bohemia and the pine in Norway and Sweden have lived to the latter age. Next comes the silver fir, which in the Bohemian forests has stood and thrived for upward of 400 years. In Bavaria the larch has reached the age of 275 years. Of foliage trees, the oak appears to have survived the longest. The best example is the evergreen oak at Aschoffenburg, which reached the age of 410 years. Other oaks in Germany have lived to be from 315 to 120 years old. At Aschoffenburg the red beech has lived to the age of 224 years, and at other points to the age of 225 years. Of other trees, best known are ash 170 years, birch 160 to 200 years, aspen 220 years, mountain maple 225 years, elm 130 years and red alder 145 years.

